THE WEATHER

Fair Monday, slightly cooler in central portion; Tuesday, fair.

THE MORNING STAR

WILMINGTON

Advertising, backed by Goods and Service, Will Always Make Good.—If he doing it for others: it will do it for you, Mr. Merchant. Call up No. 51, and let us talk over the matter with you.

VOL. XCVI—NO. 49. WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1915 WHOLE NUMBER 39,195

TRAGIC STORY OF THE LOSS OF THE LUSITANIA IS TOLD

Only One Hundred and Forty-Nine Bodies of the Twelve Hundred Persons Who Perished When Liner was Torpedoed Have Been Recovered—Queenstown Now a City of Morgues—Distressing Scenes Enacted.

MANY SURVIVORS SO BADLY INJURED ADDITIONAL DEATHS ARE EXPECTED

Fourteen-Year-Old Girl Returning From New York, Proves Herself Heroine—Many Acts of Unselfishness Recorded. Remarkable Escape of an American—No Criticism of the Conduct of the Crew is Made.

Queenstown, May 9. — A smear of flotsam on the face of a calm sea 23 miles from this port marks the grave of the Cunarder Lusitania, victim of a German submarine.

One hundred and forty-nine of the 1,200 persons who perished with the liner now lie in improvised morgues in old buildings that line the Queenstown harbor. They either were picked up dead or succumbed, after landing.

The 645 survivors of the disaster, here, are quartered in hotels, residences and hospitals, some too badly hurt to be moved. Two groups left Saturday afternoon and evening, clad in misfit clothing, for Dublin, by rail, and thence by boat to Holy Head.

The injuries of some are so serious that additional deaths are expected, and nearly all are too dazed to understand fully what has happened.

Descend the Attack.

The survivors do not agree as to whether the submarine fired one or two torpedoes. A few say they saw the periscope and many attest to tracing the wake of foam as a projectile raced toward the vessel.

The only points in which all concur is that the torpedo struck the vessel a vital blow amidships, causing her to list almost immediately to the starboard. In this careening fashion she plowed some distance, smashing the lifeboats' davits as she did so and making the launching of boats well nigh impossible until headway had ceased.

How far the Lusitania struggled forward after being struck and how long it was before she disapepared beneath the waves are points on which few passengers agree, estimates of the time she remained afloat ranging from 8 to 20 minutes.

The list to starboard so elevated lifeboats on the port side as soon to render them useless and it is said only two on that side were launched.

First Boat Capsized.

The first of these, according to the custom of the sea, was filled with women and children. It struck the water unevenly, capsizing and throwing its 60 occupants into the sea. The Lusitania even then was making considerable headway and the women and little children were swept to death in spite of the attempts of the two stokers to rescue them. These heroic men, according to passengers, were drowned.

After that several boats were launched successfully but the steamer's list grew more perilous, the decks slanting to such an angle that it was imperative for all to cling to the starboard rail. Many by this time had donned life belts and jumped. Several lifeboats broke adrift unoccupied and the sea became a froth of oars, chairs, debris and human bodies.

Two stokers seeing a drifting boat dived overboard, recovered it and pulled in nearly 40 persons, mostly women. The Lusitania's crew, meanwhile, adhered to the letter to instructions and the discipline was rigid, although one or two subordinate officers are said to have told a group of passengers who had climbed into a boat that there was no immediate danger and advised them to remain on deck a while longer. Whether this was due to the fact that the subordinates lost their heads, or to their conviction that the ship's bulkheads would save her, never will be determined.

Survivors Dazed.

All day yesterday in hotel corridors, halls and reception rooms survivors sat listlessly, still too dazed to discuss what had occurred. They were dressed in variety of garments. Some were crying, some were trying to force down nourishment. In front of the small Cunard Line offices on the waterfront a crowd serged, clamoring for news of relatives.

Farther down the street a crowd crammed the small government telegraph office where three clerks and three operators strove desperately to keep abreast of the ever-growing stream of passengers.

In four morgues lay the dead. The body of Charles Frohman, his features placid, lay face upward in a bare room in an old building a hundred yards from the water's edge. Around him were ranged 50 bodies, over which attendants were bending, sorting and ticketing their belongings. Those men best fitted to chronicle the last moments of the Lusitania, Elbert Hubbard, Justus Miles Foreman, Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt and others, apparently all went to their graves with her.

The Lusitania's speed at the time she was struck is variously estimated from 8 to 21 knots.

Battery of Submarines.

Survivors and Cunard Line officials believe that a battery of under-water craft, perhaps four or five, lay in wait, posted advantageously along the route it was surmised the liner would take. It was easy to keep all but the tips of the periscopes submerged and then for the craft nearest to let go torpedoes.

Every train for Kingstown and Ross lare yesterday carried complements of second and third class passengers and members of the crew. Most of the first cabin survivors—sadly few in number —will remain here temporarily.

The townspeople have been generous with aid and sympathy. Many survivors are dressed as they would have been if the disaster had occurred at night, for the explosion and the long struggle in the water virtually denuded them.

Captain Turner appeared yesterday morning in civilian clothing donated by a local banker who has extended the hospitality of his home to the commander. Later in the day he dressed in his stained uniform, which had been dried and walked with bowed head through the streets, recognized by few among the crowd.

Questions Being Asked.

Queenstown was almost as much dazed by the tragedy as those aboard the Lusitania. The question on every lip is:

"Why did Captain Turner pursue the usual well known Cunard Line course so close to the Irish coast at medium speed, and why was not the big liner convoyed?"

Several naval officers here say the Lusitania received wireless orders to take a course in the middle channel but the ship's wireless operator declined to say whether he received such orders.

All day long crowds surrounded the temporary morgues. Although few bodies have been identified, many bear evidence of having occupied the first class cabin.

In striking contrast to most historic sea disasters, the rate of mortality among first class passengers seems to be heavier than among any other class on board. A large proportion of those saved are members of the crew, but this is not evidence of lack of discipline as most of them were picked up from the water. The captain of a trawler who arrived in the harbor soon after the accident, with 146 survivors, mostly women and children, when reproached for not staying longer on the chance of picking up more survivors, said:

"There were many left in the water, but they were dead and many were so mangled I thought it better to bring ashore my boatload of suffering women, as they could not have stood much more."

These women presented a pitiful sight as they wandered aimlessly about, searching without hope for loved ones who must have gone down with the ship.

Relatives and friends of passengers who had gone in high spirits to Liverpool to meet the incoming ship, began to arrive here yesterday to search for the missing, but the small roll of survivors meant heart-breaking disappointment for most of them. One was William Crichton, prominent business man of London and a former resident of Baltimore, who searched in vain for a trace of his wife.

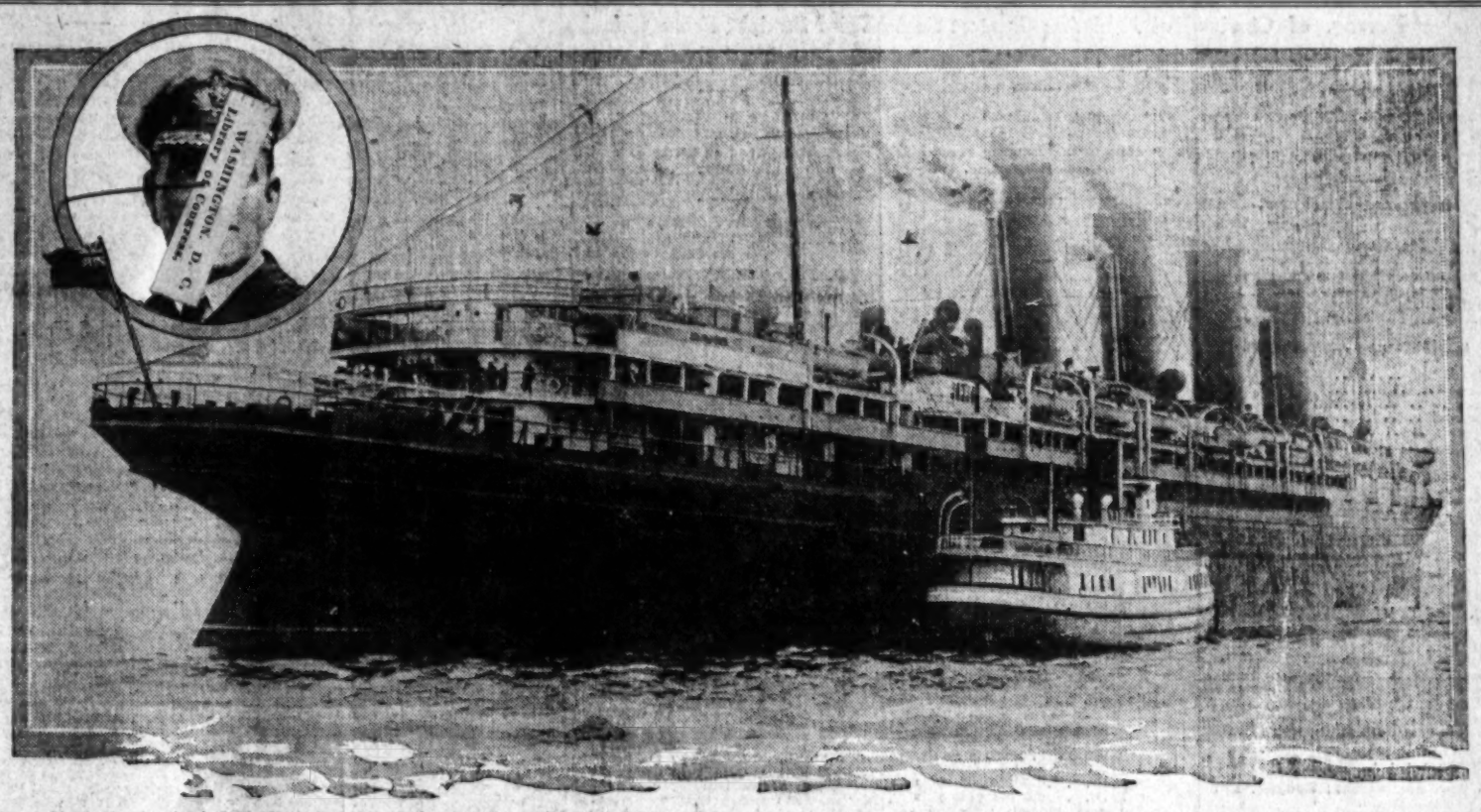
Girl Shows Self a Heroine.

The brief time elapsing between the torpedoing and sinking of the Lusitania was long enough to develop a heroine in the person of Miss Kathleen Kaye, 14 years old, returning from New York where she had been visiting relatives. With smiling words and reassurance she aided stewards in filling a boat with women and children.

When all were in she climbed aboard the lifeboat as cooly as an able seaman. One sailor fainted at his oar

(Continued on Page Eight.)

Lusitania Leaving New York Harbor Before She Was Sunk Off Irish Coast.



The Steamship Lusitania, the fastest vessel on the ocean, was sunk as the Germans threatened before she left New York on her last trip across the Atlantic. This photograph shows the steamer as she was straightening out in the North River with the help of tugs before she pointed her nose down the channel on her last voyage. In the air above her scores of sea gulls, which follow every ocean liner many miles into the sea, are seen flying.

The German Embassy at Washington published an advertisement a day before the Lusitania sailed that she might be attacked and that travel on her was dangerous. Many prominent passengers got telegrams while they waited on her decks as she remained at the pier before sailing that their lives were in danger.

The Lusitania was the one big ship which had been kept in service since the outbreak of the war. On every trip east and west bound she carried large crowds of passengers.

The Lusitania was 785 feet long, and came out in 1907, with her sister ship, the Mauretania, both intended to make twenty-six or twenty-seven knots and to wrest the speed laurels of the seas from the German flyers.

For a long time the Lusitania held the speed championship, making a crossing from Queenstown to Sandy Hook in a little less than 4 days 16 hours.

The Lusitania came into prominent notice about two months ago, when, on a voyage from this port to Liverpol, she flew the American flag when entering the latter port.

Captain Turner had been in the Cunard service thirty years and had commanded its ships from cargo boats up. He was regarded as a very skillful navigator, and when the giant new Cunarder Aquitania came out in June of last year he was appointed her commander.

ACTION THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT TO TAKE IS YET UNDETERMINED

President Wilson Spends Quiet Day Apart From His Official Family Studying Every Phase of the Situation—No Action Will Likely be Taken Until Full Reports Are Received From Ambassadors Abroad.

Washington, May 9.—What action the United States government will take as a result of the sinking of the British liner Lusitania with a loss of more than a hundred American lives is tonight and undetermined question.

President Wilson, during the last 24 hours, has been studying every phase of the case from both its legal and humanitarian aspects. That he feels deeply distressed over the incident and realized the people of the United States expected him to express in some pronounced fashion their indignation is indicated by the statement issued from the White House last night.

Nothing more was added today to the few significant sentences of this utterance—that the President was "considering very earnestly but very calmsue," and "that he knows the people of the country wish and expect him to act with deliberation as well as with firmness."

Until all the official reports are received from Ambassadors Gerard and Page, at Berlin and London, respectively, it was not expected that any action would be taken.

Wilson Spent Quiet Day.

The President spent a quiet day apart from his official family—and for the most part alone. He went to church in the forenoon and took a ride after luncheon. Most of the time he seemed pre-occupied and talked little to his companions. He sat in his study it was said, in deep thought, undisturbed for hours. Secretary and Mrs. McAdoo dined with him tonight, but it was understood no reference was made to the war situation. It was the first time Mr. McAdoo had visited the White House since he was operated on a few weeks ago.

When the President went motoring, he rode alone on the front seat, revolving in his mind the most important problem of his administration. When he returned to his desk tonight he found the pile of telegrams had increased.

They had been coming in scores from all parts of the country. Many urged the adoption of severe measures. Several, among them a few from workingmen's organizations, advised a declarlion of war as the surest preventive of further effronts to American dignity Others suggested a severance of all diplomatic relations until adequate reparation and apology was made. Still others counseled a peace course, but advocated firmness. A few messages justified the sinking. Secretary Bryan, who spent the day at home, also received many messages bearing on the situation similar to those that came to the White House.

May Give Opinion Today.

The President plans to go to Philadelphia late tomorrow to deliver there in the evening a speech which observers generally believe will give expression to his own feeling on the situation produced by the sinking of the Lusitania. He is to address a meeting of 4,000 naturalized Americans. Secretary Tumulty went to Philadelphia today to make arrangements for the trip. Mr. Wilson will return early Tuesday, and a few hours later the regular meeting of the cabinet will take place, when it is generally expected he will lay before his advisers the policy he has in mind and ask their counsel.

The official statement from Berlin which came by wireless, admitting that a German submarine had sunk the Lusitania and pointing out that the big liner "was naturally armed with guns," was widely commented upon by officials. On the highest authority, it was stated that as early as last September when Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador called attention to the arrival at American ports of British liners with guns aboard, the question was taken up by the State Department. It was ruled by the department that a merchant vessel could not be classed as a warship if she carried guns not larger than six-inch calibre for defensive purposes, but nevertheless informal negotiations were begun immediately with Great Britain and an understanding was reached whereby no British vessels clearing from American ports would be armed. It is the duty of the port authorities in New York each time a ship asks for clearance to see that no guns mounted or unmounted are carried on board belligerent vessels.

Was Not Armed.

Dudley Field Malone, collector of the port of New York, however, has been asked by the Washington government as to whether the Lusitania carried any armament and has reported that she had no guns aboard.

Among diplomatists and officials the all-absorbing topic of the conversation was the probable attitude of the United States. Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, returned to the embassy, but said the German official statement concerning the disaster made comment from the embassy unnecessary.

The unofficial Austro-German opinion, here, however, to justify the act, emphasizes the presence of ammunition on a passenger ship and argues that the sacrifice of passengers was less in the balance than the toll that would have been taken by the ammunition had it reached the Allies.

Embassy is Threatened.

During the day, the German ambassador, received an anonymous letter warning him that the embassy may be blown up at 1:32 a. m. tomorrow. He turned it over to the police.

All eyes continued to be focused on the White House, where the final decision on the policy to be pursued by the United States is to be made. Only the President's most intimate advisers know of the complexities of the prob-

(Continued on Page Two)

DEAD MAY NUMBER FIFTEEN HUNDRED

Latest Estimates at London on Lusitania Catastrophe

SEVERAL SUBMARINES

Impression Is That Liner Ran Into Underwater Ambush—Lord Mersey to Conduct Official Investigation of the Tragedy.

London, May 9.—Latest estimates here put the death roll in the sinking of the Cunarder Lusitania at well up to 1,500.

Superintendent Dodd, of the Cunard Line, today dashed lingering hopes that there might be further survivors in a statement that said: "The only problem now is to identify the nameless dead."

So far as can be ascertained about 700 persons escaped when the liner sank after being struck by German torpedoes, but of these 45 have died from exposure or from injuries.

Lord Mersey is to conduct an inquiry into the disaster and until that begins official opinion as to how the Lusitania came to be caught and why so many lives were lost, will remain a secret. The general unofficial opinion is that several German submarines were assigned to the task of attacking the liner and that they maneuvered her into position where she could not escape.

Had Altered Course.

Passengers say that for some time before the first torpedo was fired the Lusitania had altered her course, and they ascribe this to the fact that one German submarine had shown herself, sending the big liner in the direction where others were waiting to strike.

Beyond anger at the Germans the catastrophe has had no effect on the British people. Steamers are arriving and departing as usual and even steamers to Ireland are being freely patronized.

The heavy loss of life on the Lusitania was due, passengers believe to the fact that some officers at least reassured them after the first torpedo struck, that the Lusitania would remain afloat. Preparations were made to launch the boats, but before this could be done, a second torpedo hit the steamer and she listed so bodly that the crew could only work the boats on one side of the ship.

Another factor was the extreme confidence of the passengers themselves in the infallibility of the water-tight compartments.

The Lusitania was not in the British navy list for April among the merchant vessels commissioned as naval auxiliary craft and Cunard officials deny that she was ever used for that purpose.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT GIVEN

American Who Saw Submarine Reports to State Department Through Consul

Washington, May 9.—Statements by American survivors of the Lusitania cabled to the State Department tonight by Consul Frost at Queenstown gave brief, graphic descriptions of the destruction of the great liner by a German submarine. Robert Rankin, of

(Continued on Page Eight.)

ITALY RUSHES TROOPS TO BORDER: AUSTRIANS AND GERMANS LEAVING

Italian Army of Six Hundred Thousand Concentrated at Verona—More Troops Called to the Colors—Russian Fleet Sink Turkish Transports in the Black Sea—French Claim Successes Over Germans in West.

Newspaper dispatches from Switzerland to Paris report Austrians and Germans fleeing from all parts of Italy. A Geneva dispatch asserts that 600,000 Italians have been concentrated at Verona, 25 miles from the Austro-Hungarian frontier.

In the fighting along the battle lines in Belgium and France, and in Russia and in the Carpathians both the Triple Entente and Teutonic allies claim successes. None, however, except possibly Austria and Germany records successes on a great scale. Even the statements of the Teutonic allies are reiterations of the reports of several days past that the Russians continue to be pressed back in Galicia and the Carpathians and that Hungary is free of enemy forces.

Petrograd does not deny the Teuton claims, but declares the Russians are fighting back hard at certain points and that the attacks of the Teutons are becoming less frequent.

In the West Berlin declares the Germans have driven the Allies out of strongly fortified positions near Ypres and that they have captured several villages in Flanders. Sir John French, the British commander-in-chief, however, says all Germany's attacks have been repulsed.

A repulse of the Germans near Nieuport, the capture of lines of trenches over a front of 4 1-3 miles near Carency and the taking of a front 2 1-2 miles wide farther east are chronicled by Paris.

TEUTONS ARE FLEEING

Newspaper Reports Say Garmens and Austrians Are Leaving Italy.

Paris, May 9.—A Bellinzona, Switzerland, dispatch to the Temps says:

"Austrians and Germans are fleeing from Italy. All trains in the direction of the frontier are packed.

"Special trains have brought 3,000 Germans from Rome, Florence and Bologne. Lugane is filled with refugees.

"Notice has been given of the suspension from today of telephone service across the frontier and of the suppression of many passenger trains.

"All German and Austrian journalists have left Italy."

OPERATIONS IN THE WEST

Dealt With a Report of Sir John French to British Government.

London, May 9.—Field Marshal Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the British forces, sends this report of the operations in the West:

"Last night the enemy continued his attacks east of Ypres and made further attacks today which have been repulsed with heavy losses. Our line there is firmly established.

"This morning I first attacked the enemy's line between Bois Grnier and Festubert and gained ground south and east toward Fromelles. The fighting in this area continues.

"Our airmen made successful attacks on the St. Andre railway junction north of Lille and on the canal bridge at Dok Furnes, Harlies, Illies, Marquelles and LaBassee were also bombarded."

TROOPS TO THE COLORS

Reports From Berlin to the Effect That Italy Has Called Out More Soldiers.

London, May 9.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph says:

"A private message from Berlin states that Italy yesterday called to the colors all infantry classes from 1876 and that many trains loaded with troops are proceeding to the front."

LARGE ARMY AT VERONA

Italy Reported to Haxe Six Hundred Thousand Men Concentrated There.

Geneva, Switzerland, May 9 (via Paris).—An Italian army of 600,000 fully equipped and ready for the field, has been concentrated at Verona.

Verona is a fortified Italian city at the base of the Tyrolese Alps, 25 miles from the frontier of Austria-Hungary.

GERMAN OFFICIAL STATEMENT

Attack on Ypres is Continued and Germans Claim Many Successes.

Berlin, (via London), May 9.—The German general staff today gave out the following official statement:

In the West:

"During the continuance of our attacks on Ypres, we drove the enemy out of his strongly fortified positions between the Fortuyn Wyeltkje and the Ghieluvelt-Ypres roads. We captured the villages of Frezenburg and Verleranhoek and took up important positions which command the heights. We took 800 English prisoners, among them 60 officers.

"French attacks west of Lievin and northeast of the Lorette heights failed with heavy losses for the enemy.

"Near LaBassee and Viley we forced an aeroplane of the enemy to land.

"A partial French attack west of Perthes was beaten off by hand grenades.

"In the Argonne between the Meuse and the Moselle and in the Vosges the day passed without anything of note.

"In the East:

"In Libau we have taken a large stock of war material.

"Before strong forces the enemy has collected before Milau our advance divisions sent out against this town are averting the enemy.

"Northeast of Kovno, the railway line between Vilna and Saarle was destroy-

(Continued on Page Two)

Baseball Boating Yachting Angling

SPORTS

Motoring Aeronautics Tennis Golf, Etc.

PIRATES BUNCH HITS WINNING VERY EASILY

Manager Herzog, of Cincinnati, Spiked.

Chicago Makes It Two to One From St. Louis—Saer's Home Run and Wild Ehrow Did the Work.

RESULTS YESTERDAY.
At Cincinnati, 3; Pittsburg, 8.
At Chicago, 2; St. Louis, 1.
No others scheduled.

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.
Chicago at Pittsburg.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
New York at Boston.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Philadelphia	13	6	.684
Chicago	13	7	.650
Boston	11	8	.579
Cincinnati	9	10	.474
Pittsburg	11	12	.478
St. Louis	10	14	.417
Brooklyn	8	12	.400
New York	6	12	.333

Chicago, May 9.—Saer's home run, following Huggins' wild throw to first of Zimmerman's grounder, gave Chicago a 2 to 1 victory over St. Louis today. Zimmerman's fielding was a feature.

St. Louis	000 100 000	1	4 2
Chicago	000 020 00*	2	4 0

Sallee and Snyder; Vaughon and Bresnahan.

Cincinnati, May 9.—Pittsburg bunched five consecutive hits off Douglas in the fifth inning today and won 8 to 3. Manager Herzog, of Cincinnati, was spiked in the arm by Johnston and had to retire from the game.

Pittsburg	010 030 320	8	13 0
Cincinnati	200 100 000	3	9 2

Harmon and Schang; Douglas, Lear and Clarke, Dooin.

MINOR LEAGUES

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
At Columbus 10, Cleveland 9.
At Minneapolis 7, St. Paul 5.
At Indianapolis 3, Louisville 7.
At Milwaukee 4, Kansas City 5.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE
At Jersey City 10, Montreal 17.
At Newark 4, Rochester 6. Newark 6, Rochester 4.
At Rocky Point, R. I.: Providence, 12; Toronto, 6.

NEW ORLEANS ADVANCES TO TOP IN SOUTHERN

Nashville Dropped Down to Second Place by Losing Six in a Row.

Atlanta, May 9.—By losing six consecutive games, Nashville dropped out of the lead in the Southern Association during the week ending yesterday, being replaced by New Orleans, which won four of its six starts. Nashville's play was very disappointing to its followers and was a in sharp contrast to that of the preceding week, when it won seven straight victories.

Chattanooga and Birmingham were the week's most consistent winners, the former being undefeated in six games and the latter droppuing but one of its six contests. These teams are tied for third place.

Memphis won three out of five, and is fifth. Atlanta and Mobile won but two of their six contests and follow Memphis in the order named. Little Rock, which continues in last place, was able to return but a single victory in five attempts.

The first division teams are well bunched now, New Orleans leading Nashville by only half of one game, while it is only two full games ahead of Birmingham and Chattanooga.

WAKE FOREST FACULTY EASILY DEFEAT SENIORS.

Wake Forest, May 8.—Last Thursday afternoon the Faculty defeated the Seniors in the annual baseball game. The final score was 14 to 10—or somewhere in that neighborhood. This is the second consecutive victory for the professors over their ancient rivals on the diamond and it is needless to say that they are very jubilant over their victory. The line-up for the Faculty was:

Pitcher, Herbert D. Taylor, professor of pathology; cahcter, Allan Riddick, assistant in physics; first base, Roger McCutcheon, professor of English; second base, E. B. Earnshaw, college bureau; short stop, Richard Crozier, professor of physical culture; third base, Wilbur Smith, professor of anatomy; left field, Hubert Jones, professor of mathematics; centerfield, Hubert Poteat, professor of Latin; right field, Edgar Timberlake, professor of law, and Henry Highsmith, professor of education. Dr. Bruce Powers, umpired the game to the complete satifaction of both teams and the large crowd who witnessed the game.

NEW MANAGERS CHOSEN

For Wake Forest Baseball and Track Teams at Meeting of A. A.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Wake Forest, May 8.—At a meeting of the Athletic Association this morning Messrs. D. R. Perry, of Loungsville, and P. S. Daniel, of Granville county weer elected managers of the baseball and track teams, respectively, for the 1915 season. Boh of these men were assistant managers of these teams this year.

Messrs. B. M. Boyd, of Mecklenburg county and Eric Belle, of Wakefield, were elected assistant managers of the baseball team and Mr. C. C. Warren, of Harnett county, was chosen as the assistant manager of the track team.

A cubic foot of newly fallen snow weighs five and one-half pounds and has twelve times the bulk of an equal weight of rain water.

What is asserted to be the finest stone mason work in the world is to be seen in the ruins of Inca palaces in the city of Cuzco, Peru.

SENATORS LOSE HARD TO DETROIT TIGERS

DuBuc Pitches Greatest Game of Career.

Pitted Against Walter Johnson—Athletics Drop One to Indians—Chicago Takes Another From St. Louis—Results.

RESULTS YESTERDAY
At Detroit 1, Washington 0.
At Cleuveland 3, Philadelphia 0.
At St. Louis 1 ,Chicago 6.

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY
Washington at Detroit.
Boston at New York.
Chicago at St. Louis.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

	W.	L.	Pct.
Detroit	17	7	.708
New York	12	6	.667
Chicago	14	9	.609
Boston	8	8	.500
Washington	9	11	.450
Philadelphia	9	10	.474
Cleveland	8	12	.400
St. Louis	6	17	.261

Cleveland, May 9.—Cleveland defeated Philadelphia today 3 to 0. It was Morton's fifth successive victory and his third shutout of the season.

Philadelphia	000 000 000	0	6 1
Cleveland	000 003 00*	3	7 1

Bush, Bresler and Schang; Morton and Smith.

Detroit, May 9.—Jean DuBuc pitched one of the greatest games of his career today, holding Washington to a single hit and won from Walter Johnson, 1 to 0. In the fifth inning Baker walked, took third on DuBuc's single and scored on Vitt's sacrifice fly. Johnson was wild and in trouble in nearly every inning.

Washington	000 000 000	0	1 0
Detroit	000 001 000	1	6 1

Johnson and Ainsmith; DuBus and Baker.

St. Louis, May 9.—In the face of four local pitchers, Chicago defeated St. Louis today, 6 to 1.

Chicago	000 000 123	6	8 1
St. Louis	000 001 000	1	5 3

Russell and Schalk, Daly; Lowdermilk, James, Baumgardner, Hoch and Agnew.

WHAT ACTION AMERICA WILL TAKE AS YET HAS NOT BEEN DETERMINED

(Continued From Page One)

lem before him. It not only concerns the attack on the Lusitania with nearly 200 Americans on board, but a series of incidents indicating a period of strained relations with Germany for many weeks.

The President has watched without open comment, but it is known with disapproval, the complaints of the German officials with regard to questions of neutrality and the efforts to array American sentiment against the Washington administration as a means of urging an embargo on munitions of war against the Allies. At first Germany admitted there was no violation of international law in the sale by private individuals of munitions of war. When the German ambassador in a memorandum practically accused the United States government of not being neutral in the question of permitting shipments of munitions of war the President was amazed. The sinking of the American steamer Frye, the attack on the Falaba, causing the death of an American citizen, Leon C. Thresher, the wrecking without warning of the American tank ship Gulf Light, the dropping of bombs on the American steamer Cushing and finally the torpedoing of the giant liner Lusitania constitute a series of incidents which the President is trying to interpret. He wants to be certain whether they range themselves in order toward a grave climax of a carefully planned policy of hostility to the United States, or whether the sequence is casual and the German government desires to continue friendly relations with the Washington government.

Most Serious Situation.

In every quarter the opinion prevailed that the President was confronted with not only the most serious problem of his own career but of the most trying and awkward situations in the history of the United States.

Neutral governments are anxious to know what the course of the United States will be. They have frequently intimated to the American government their willingness to join in any movement which might effectively protect the rights of neutrals. They have promised their moral support and some observers think a contingency may arise as the international situation develops which may take necessary conversation with the neutral countries on a common policy to safeguard the rights of neutrals.

OYSTER SEASON CLOSED.

Has Not Been a Very Good One For the Gatherers of Bivalves.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Newbern, N. C., May 8.—The oyster season in this section is closed and but very few of the bivalves are being taken out of local waters and the deman dfor them is mainly being supplied from points further up the coast. The past season was not a very good one for the oyster men. The supply of the bivalves was not so very large and the quality of them was not all that could have been desired, though later in the season this began to improve and along toward the last some very fine oysters were taken from the waters of this section. But very few fiish are being caught in this section just at present.

Telegraphers are becoming more and more needed in the British army and correspondingly hard to get. The war office demanded twenty expert men a few days ago. The employers of these men refused to give them up, saying that they had let so many of their employees go as almost to paralyze their business. "Victory first," was the reply of the war office, and Kitchener sent an officer to select the twenty men he wished.

NEWARK CONTINUES TO WIN IN FEDERALS

Third Straight From Chifeds, Yesterday.

Only One Game Scheduled—Score was Four to Three, and Chicago Increases Lead on Pittsburgh Team.

RESULTS YESTERDAY:
At Newark, 4; Chicago, 3.
No Others Scheduled.

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.
Chicago at Newark.
Kansas City at Brooklyn.
Pittsburg at Baltimore.
St. Louis at Buffalo.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Club:	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Newark	15	8	.652
Pittsburg	14	8	.636
Chicago	12	11	.522
Brooklyn	11	11	.500
Kansas City	11	11	.500
St. Louis	9	12	.425
Baltimore	10	14	.417
Buffalo	8	15	348

Newark, May 9. — Newark defeated Chicago for the third straight time by winning today's game—4 to 3.

Chicago	101 001 000	3	7 2
Newark	200 000 011	4	11 4

Hendrix and Wilson; Falkenburg and Rariden.

ATTEMPT MADE TO KILL PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT

General Garza, Convention Head of Mexico Splits With Zapata is Report.

Washington, May 9.—An attempt to assassinate Rogue Gonzales Garza, the convention provisional president of Mexico, was made early today by troops led by General Barona, former military commander of Mexico City, according to dispatches reaching here tonight from the Mexican capital. Barona's troops were repulsed after severe fighting with losses to both sides.

A critical situation is said to exist within the capital as a result of a rupture between General Zapata and General Garza and the dispatches said "grave events" were feared. Zapata was said to have sent a telegram to the convention demanding that General Palafox, who was put out of the cabinet by Garza, be immediately restored to office.

General Zapata's forces dominate the territory south of Mexico City and are believed to be able to control the capital itself, as General Obregon's Carranza army is between General Villa and the capital.

The report said the attack on the hotel Lascurain, Garza's residence, began at 2 o'clock this morning. Troops of General Garza met those of General Barona, along the Alameda and serious fighting ensued. When General Barona's forces retreated they left 13 dead and two wounded. Two of Garza's soldiers were killed. One of the these was General Estrada.

WARSAW AUDIENCE PLEASED.

With Presentation of "The Arrival of Kitty," by Dramatic Club.

(Special Star Correapondence.)

Warsaw, N. C., May 8.—"The Arrival of Kitty" was played to a good house considering the weather, in the opera house here Friday evening by the Warsaw Dramatic Club under the auspices of the James Kenan Chapter, U. D. C. Of the men, mention should be made of Leslie Atkins, as Ting; A. W. Bell, as the negro Sam; Walter Bridgers at Benjamin Moore, and especially of Claude Best, in the difficult role of William Winkler. Luby Hollingsworth, who usually plays the heavy part, surpassed even himself as the hero, Bobbie Baxter winnig many laurels for himself and furnishing lots of amusement for the audience, when disguised as the real Kitty, he appears in female apparel. The ladies, who were Misses Bettie Hunter, as Jane; Louise Anderson, as Suzette; Sallie Hill, as the old said Jane; and Mrs. Charles F. Carroll in the title role of Kitty, each acted her part well.

HEALTH OF EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH GREATLY IMPROVED.

Despite Labor and Ceaseless Anxieties Caused by War.

(Correspondence of Associated Press.)

Vienna, April 24.—Notwithstanding the labor and ceaseless anxieties caused by the war, Emperor Francis Joseph is said to be in better health and physical condition than for years past. He has gone through a trying winter without the least trace of a cough or cold, and his activity and enormous capacity for work astonish his ministers, and others brought in contact with him.

Rising every morning very soon after 4 o'clock, the monarch, now in his 85th year, devotes practically the entire day to the affairs of state; examining and signing papers, or receiving high military officers who bring him the latest and fullest news from the seat of war; and cabinet ministers coming for instructions on matters of foreign or domestic policy.

The intervals for rest during the day are very short. Only meals and a walk in the private garden, adjoining his apartments in the castle of Schoenbrunn, will draw the Emperor from his desk. His appetite is excellent, and for the first time in some years he is showing an interest in the menu and frequently orders special dishes.

Much to his disappointment, the court physician has ordered him to stop his visits to the wounded soldiers in the Vienna hospitals. But there was always the danger of the venerable ruler getting into a draught, or being overtaken by a shower and so it was deemed best to confine his outdoor goings to walking in the Kammergarten.

Three-fifths of the fish caught in the North Sea are herring, but in value the herring represents less than half the catch.

The annual imports of potash salts during the last three years have averaged about 635,000,000 pounds in quantity and $11,000,000 in value.

REAL FIGHT NOW BEGINS IN THE MAJOR LEAGUES

Eastern and Western Teams Test Their Strength.

Next Fortnight Will Reveal Insight into True Condition of Teams of Both American and National Leagues—How They Played.

New York, May 9. — Major league baseball this week enters a new phase for the season. Opening battles of East against East and West against West, are over, and inter sectional contests are beginning. The real test of mettle is due, and the next fortnight is likely to give a reasonably accurate idea of the realative strength of the sections of each league, as well as to indicate the chances of the individual teams for pennant honors.

In the National League last week Chicago supplied the chief drive, retaining a fairly firm hold on second place and working to within one game of the Philadelphias, who though still leading, have slumped badly. The Cubs are just now in the best position to make life on the diamond a thing of anxiety for Pat Moran's men. Roger Bresnahan's clan has been showing notable sticking power and steadiness characteristic very like those of Cub teams of old.

The Boston Braves are making so cuch better progress than last year at this stage, that they are compelling early season attention. Cincinnati is sticking in the first division, despite reverses. The second division teams are closely bunched. Pittsburg and New York did the best work of the week.

In the American League Detroit regained the leadership, but the New Yorks, whom Jennings' men displaced, are playing excellent ball and are still close behind the Tigers. The Chicago White Sox let down somewhat, barely holding their own. Boston still is at the half way mark in games won and lost, the team going somewhat faster than previously. Joe Wood showed a renewal of effectiveness Saturday, a development decidedly encouraging to the Carrigan team. The Washingtons are having a hard time of it, losing four out of five games last week and not being able to win today against Detroit, even with Walter Johnson in the box. Cleveland has been doing better than expected, while the Athletics have shown signs of picking up. St. Louis remains at a decided discount.

The week's record in the American and National leagues of games played, won and lost, with runs, hits, errors and men left on bases:

The Federal League race continues close, with frequent changes in the leadership. Last week Pittsburgh forged ahead, working into the lead while the others were killing off each others chances. Chicago dropped to fourth place, Newark remaining second and Brooklyn third.

The pitching feature of the Federal circuit just now is the work of Harry Moran, of Newark, whose record stands at gve straight games. Frank Allen, of Pittsburgh, is a good second for twirling honors, while Lee Magee, of the Brooklyns, holds the batting record.

A notable incident of the week was the return of Benny Kauff, chief figure in the complications of the week before, to active duty with the Brooklyns.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Club:	P.	W.	L.	R.	H.	E.	L.B.
Philadelphia	4	1	3	9	25	4	27
Chicago	4	3	1	19	27	6	18
Boston	5	3	2	24	41	6	35
Cincinnati	3	1	10	24	2	24	
St. Louis	5	1	4	15	47	5	40
Pittsburg	6	4	2	24	44	7	31
Brooklyn	4	2	2	8	25	10	27
New York	5	3	2	20	54	7	32

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit	5	4	1	27	50	8	47
New York	5	3	2	26	40	11	34
Chicago	4	2	2	23	38	4	30
Boston	5	3	2	14	39	11	34
Washington	5	1	4	15	36	7	31
Cleveland	4	2	2	17	36	8	31
Philadelphia	5	3	2	17	43	16	37
St. Louis	5	1	4	17	42	9	36

ITALY RUSHES TROOPS TO BORDER; GERMANS AND AUSTRIANS LEAVE

(Continued From Page One)

ed after we had wiped out a Russian batalion.

"On the Niemen, near Sreduki, we attacked what remained of four Russian battalions, which apparently belonged to troops beaten on the sixth and seventh of May, near Rossinko.

"Renewed Russian attacks on our positions on the Pilica were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy.

"In the Southeast:

"In pursuit of the beaten enemy, troops under General Von Mackensen, after the first crossed the Wisloka river between Belke, East of Kymanow and Vryaskat.

"Under pressure of the Austro- German troops from the east and the north of Tarnow, the enemy is retreating toward Mieloe and over the Vistula.

"On the vacilaating Russian-Carpathai front, other German troops drove the enemy out of his positions on the railway between Mezo-Laboroz and Sanok. The number of guns and prisoners taken by us increases."

FRENCH MAKE GAINS.

Germans Driven Back Along Front—Ground Gained Stated in Miles.

Paris, May 9.—The following official communication was issued today:

"Between Nieuport and the sea the Germans made an attack, but were repulsed. They suffered heavy losses.

"The British troops have gained ground in the region of Fromelles.

"To the north of Arras we made important progress and also in the direction of Loos and to the south of Carency. In the latter sector we captured at some places two and at other places thre lines of trenches extending over a front of seven kilometres (about 4 1-3 miles), which were very strongly fortified.

"We have established ourselves in the village of LaTargete, and in half of the village of Neuville-St. Voast. The conquered ground at some places is four kilometres (about 2 1-2 miles) in width. We took more than 2,000 prisoners and six cannon.

"In the Champagne we repulsed an attack near St. Thomas, on the edge of the Argonne forest. At Bagatelle we were able to verify the extent of the losses sustained by the enemy in yesterday's attack. The Germans had used without any success, asphyxiating bombs and burning fluilds.

"On the rest of the front, notably in the Forest of LaPetre and at Sillakerwasen, artillery engagements took place."

HUNGARY FREE OF RUSSIANS.

Vienna Report Says That Victorious Drive of Russians Continues.

Vienna, via London, May 9.—The Austrian war office tonight made public the following official communication.

"Our troops pursuing the enemy have crossed the Carpathian ridge and the frontier. Hungary is now free from the enemy.

"The battle continues in Galician territory. The enemy is retreating along a front of more than 200 kilometres (about 124 1-2 miles) from the Vistula to the Uzsok Pass.

"The Teutonic allies have passed victoriously the line of Uzsok Pass, Komanoza, Krosno, Debica and Szeszoin.

"In the Carpathian sector, east of the Uzsok Pass, and on the front in southeast Galicia, more violent battles are developing. We have captured several Russian positions. Strong hostile forces attacked our troops on the heights northeast of Ottynia, where the battle is continuing.

"Though strongly reinforced the bridge head at Zalesszcyki was yesterday stormed by us. The Russians are being pursued across the Dniester. We have captured 3,500 of them."

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL REPORT.

Claims Successes Over Germans in the Baltic Provinces—Attacks Repulsed.

Petrograd, May 9, via London, May 10.—The following official communication was issued tonight:

"To the southwest of Mitau our troops made successful progress on the 7th. The enemy was forced to evacuate hurriedly strongly fortified positions at Janiszki, leaving behind a great quantity of booty.

"Yesterday evening the enemy, taking the offensive, and supported by their fleet, along the litteral, occupied Libau after a fight with a small detachment of our territorial force.

"To the Nida everything is quiet.

"In Western Galicia on the evening of the 7th the enemy continued his attacks with undiminished vigor, but with less frequency. In the district which is the theatre of the enemy's principal attacks one of our regiments, During a Russian counter attack, captured four enemy machine guns.

"In the Carpathians we repulsed with complete succcess hostile attacks in the direction of Mezolaboroz, as well as on the right bank of the Upper Lomnita."

TWELVE-YEAR-OLD BOY DOWNED AT RALEIGH

(Special Star Telegram.)

Raleigh, N. C., May 9. — Master William T. Davis, 12-year-old son of W. T. Davis, city sanitary inspector, was drowned this afternoon on Crabtree creek, below Bloomsbury Park.

The little fellow, with two smaller companions, was in bathing and went beyond his depth. He was unable to swim, and disappeared before assistance could reach him. The body was not recovered until about three hours after the drowning.

TRIBUTES OF RESPECT TO AUGUSTUS WOODARD

Large Crowds Attend Funeral of Well Known Wilson Man.

Beautiful Floral Offerings Cover Altar at the Church—Was a Man of Highest Ideals of Citizenship—Christian.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Wilson, May 9.—In memory of the late Frederick Augustus Woodard, and as a token of the high esteem in which he was held in this community, the entire citizenship of the town seemed to be present Sunday afternoon, when the funeral services were conducted at the Methodist church.

Every available space in the large auditorium was taken some time before the arrival of the funeral party except that section reserved for the family and relatives. The entire altar and chancel was banked with the floral offerings of friends, not in Wilson alone but in various sections of the State.

The impressive, but simple, service of the Methodist church was read by the pastor, Rev. M. Bradshaw, the pastor and intimate friend of Mr. Woodard. The music was rendered by the choir.

Following the service the interment was at Maplewood cemetery and in the presence of several thousand people, many of whom had been waiting for several hours.

The active pallbearers were: Dr. P. V. Anderson, Dr. W. H. Anderson; Dr. Charles A. Woodard, Mr. Stephen Anderson, Mr. H. F. Roberson and Mr. Marvin Edmundson.

The honorary pallbearers were: W. P. Anderson, F. N. Bridgers, Judge George W. Connor, Charles L. Coon, J. A. Corbett, J. M. Leath, J. C. Eagles, Dr. J. R. Edmundson, J. D. Gold, W. W. Graves, George Hackney, W. S. Harris, Dr. N. B. Herring, H. F. Lane, Jonas Oettinger, J. A. Spiers, W. E. Warren, E. A. Darden and Senator T. M. Washington.

In addition to the honorary pallbearers, the Wilson Bar Association attended in a body, and those present were: Col. John F. Bruton, John E. Woodard, F. S. Hassell, J. D. Bardin, F. D. Swindell, O. P. Dickinson, P. D. Grady, T. R. Uzzell, W. A. Lucas, D. M. Hill, S. G. Mewbern, E. J. Barnes, W. A. Finch and H. R. Conenr, Jr.

The passing of Mr. Woodard takes from Wilson one of the men, always found earnestly at work for the advancement of the highest ideals of citizenship. Consecrated and active religiously, keenly interested in the work of the Methodist church to which he gave his service, and effort, Mr. Woodard was also every ready to aid in Christian work in other denominations, Able and equipped, his energy was always applied in every line of community betterment. Until stricken with this last illness, F. A. Woodard was active in the work of the chamber of commerce and at the head of an important committee.

The wife and one son, Mr. Graham Woodard compose the immediate surviving family. Two brothers and one sister and a large family connection with a great host of friends mourn the passing of F. A. Woodard—not an old man, having only recently reached his sixty-third year.

LIST OF KNOWN SURVIVORS OF ILL-FATED LUSITANIA

New York, May 8.—Alphabetical lists of the first and second cabin survivors of the Cunard liner Lusitania are given herewith. They are followed by a third list containing the names of survivors among the steerage passengers and crew of the Lusitania, differentiated when possible.

When the Lusitania left New York May 1 she had on board, according to the latest available information, a total of 1,901 persons. Of these 1,251 were passengers and 650 crew. Of the passengers were 291 in the first cabin; 599 in the second, and 361 in the steerage.

Survivors of First Cabin.

Adams, Mrs. Henry, of Boston.
Adams, Mrs. Jane.
Adams, William McMillan, New York.
Allen, Lady, Montreal.
Alles, N., New York.
Ayala, Julian De (Cuban consul general at Liverpool).
Baker, James, England.
Battersby, J. J., Stockport, England.
Bernard, Clinon P., New York.
Bernard, Oliver, Boston.
Bohan, James, Toronto.
Boulton, H. Jr., Chicago.
Bowring, Charles W., New York.
Braithwaite, Miss Dorothy, Morristown, N. J.
Brandell, Miss Josephine, New York.
Brooks, J. H., New York.
Burgess Henry G., New York.
Burnside, Mrs. J. S., New York.
Buswell, Peter, (Cameronia), New York.
Byington, A. J., London.
Bryne, N. M. G., New York.
Charles, Doris, Toronto.
Charles, J. H., Toronto.
Clarke, A. R., Toronto.
Clarke, Rev. Coweley, London.
Colebrook, H. G., Trenton.
Connor, Miss Dorothy, New York.
Cross, A. B.
Daly, H. M.
Fisher, Dr. Howard L., New York.
Fauntless, Fred J., New York.
Grant, Oscar F., New York.
Hammond, O. H., New York.
Hardwick, C. C., New York.
Harris, Dwight C., New York.
Hill, Mrs. V. T. London.
Hodges, Dean W., Philadelphia.
Hold, W. R. G., Montreal.
Home, Thomas, Toronto.
Houghton, Dr. J. T., New York.
Jeffrey, Charles T., Chicago.
Jenken, Francis. ——.
Jenkins, Francis Bertram, Chicago.
Jolivet, Miss Rita, Chicago.
Kempson, M., Toronto.
Kenan, Dr. Owen, New York.
Keeble, W., and wife, Toronto.
Kessler, George A., New York.
Knox, S. M., Philadelphia.
Lassetter F. London.
Lasetter, Mrs. H. B., London.
Lauriat, Charles E., Jr.; Boston.
Learoyd, Mrs. C. A. (and maid), Sydney.
Leary, James J., New York.
Lehmann, Isaac, Liverpool.
Lehrmann, Diland, Liverpool.
Lehman, Martin, Liverpool.
Levinson, Joseph, Jr., Liverpool.
Lewin, F. Guy, New York.
Loeb, Mrs. Poppam, New York.
Lockhart, R. R., Toronto.
Loney, Miss New York.
Loney, Mrs., New York.
McConnell, John W., Memphis.
MacWorth, L. L., Toronto.
Mathews, A. T., Montreal.
Moseley, G. G., New York.
Orr-Lewis, F., Toronto.
Osborne, Mrs. A. B., (Irene), Hamilton.
Padley, Mose Charles, Liverpool
Pappado, Poule, Mrs. M. N. Greece.
Partridge, Frank, New York.
Paynter, Charles E., Liverpool.
Paynter, Miss Irene, Liverpool.
Pearl, Major F., Warren, New York.
Pearl, Mrs. F. Warren, and two children, New York.
Pearl Stewart, Duncan, New York.
Perry, Frederick Jr., Buffalo.
Phillips, Wallace B., New York.
Pierpont, William J., Liverpool.
Pope, Miss Theodate, Farmington, Conn.
Posen, Ed., Farmington, Conn.
Rankin, Robert, New York.
Ratcliff, N. A., New York.
Rhys-Evans, A. L., Cardiff.
Rigers, Percy W., Toronto.
Slidell, Thomas, New York.
Smith, Miss Jessie Taft, Braceville, Ohio.
Sturdy, C. F., Montreal.
Taylor, Richard Lionel, Montreal.
Thomas, D. A. Cardiff.
Thompson, Mrs. E. Blish, Indiana.
Thompson E., Blish, Ind.
Timmis, R. J., New York.
Tootal, F. E. O., London.
Turton, G. H., Melbourne.
Vassar, W. A. F., London.
Witherbee, Mrs. A. S., New York.
Wright, Robert C., Cleveland.
Young, Philip, Montreal.

Survivors of Second Cabin.

Abramowitz, S., New York.
Adams, Mrs. A. E., Edmonton, Can.
Adans, Miss Joan M., Edmonton, Can.
Allen, John ——.
Bannett, Miss May, ——.
Barrie, Edward, New York.
Hartlett, John ——.
Beattie, Mrs. James A., New York.
Booth, infant (probably child of Mrs. H. Booth, Ottawa.
Brammer, Mrs. E. J., Trenton, N. J.
Brammer, Miss E., Trenton, N. J.
Brethton, Mrs., (child and infant), Los Angeles.
Brown, Dan T., Los Angeles.
Brownley, Mrs. Thomas, ——.
Bryce, H. B., Syracuse, New York.
Bruce, Mrs. H. B., Syracuse, N. Y.
Campbell, Anna Mexa, New York.
Campbell, W. or Mrs. W., Chicago.
Candlish, Mrs. Arthur, Boston.
Candlish, Arthur, Boston.
Chambers, Guy, ——.
Cockburn, Guy R., ——.
Collie, Edwin M., Chicago.
Cowper, Ernest, Toronto.
Crossley, Cyrus, Toronto.
Crossley, Mrs. Cyrus, Toronto.
Dalrimple, David.
Dodd, Miss Dorothy, Edmonton, Can.
Doherty, Mrs., and infant.
Dolphin, Miss Eva, St. Thomas, Ont.
Donald, A., Boston.
Duguid, George, Pittsburg.
Dyer, Robert, Pittsburg.
Edward, H. .....
Egana, Vincente, New York.
Elliott, Mrs. A. W., Calgary, Canada.
Ellis, John, Edmonton, Canada.
Ewart, Robert J., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Fish, Miss Marion, Toronto.
Fish, Mrs. S. M., and two children, Toronto.
Foss, Carl Elmer.
Freeman, John, Falklain, B. C.
Frost, H. R., Regina, Canada.
Fyfe, Mrs. Jennie, Holyoke, Mass.
Gardner, B., Toronto.
Gardner, William, Toronto.
Ghiberdot, Herbert.
Gray, R. D., Los Angeles.
Griffiths, C. N., Pittsburg.
Gwyer, Rev. H. L., Saskatoon, Can.
Gwyer, Mrs. H. L., Toronto.
Haldane, James, New York.
Hamshire, Miss Elizabeth E., Boston.
Hardy, Miss C., New York.
Harris, R., Montreal.
Henderson, Violet, Montreal.
Henderson, Master Huntley, Montreal
Henshaw, Mrs. M., Saskatoon, Can.
Herts, Douglas C.
Hill, William Spencer.
Hogg, Mrs. Ellen, New York.
Holbern, I. R. S., Yonkers, N. Y.
Holland, Mrs. H. L., New York.
Hounsell, Edgar, New York.
Jones, William G.
Kaye, Miss Catherine.
Lane, G. B.
Lauder, E. H.
Lines, Stanley B.
Lines, Mrs. Stanley B.
Lohden, Mrs. R.
Lohden, Miss Elsie.
Lund, Mrs. C. H., Chicago.
McColin, Mrs. James A., Ottawa.
McLellin, Miss Sarah.
Mainman, Edwin.
Mainman, Elizabeth.
Mainman, Miss Molly.
Marchial, J. P.
Marchial, Master Maurice,
Marchial, Miss Phyllis.
Marchial, Miss Yvonne.
Martin, Mrs. R.
Maycock, Miss May.
Merheins, Mr. Uno.
Middlemast, Mrs. E. L.
Milford, Frederick J.
Mitchell, A. J.
Moody, Meta.
Moore, D. V., Gaukton, S. D.
Moore, John, Manchester, Cons.
Morris, Rev. H. C. S.
Murdock, Miss Jessie.
Murray, Mrs. C.
Myers, W. G., Ellason.
Needham, Henry E.
North, Miss Olive.
O'Donnell, Patrick.
Page, Andrew.
Peacock, Edward.
Peacock, Miss E. F.
Plank, Mrs. H. Or Davey.
Readdie, J. R.
Richards, Thomas H.
Richards, Mrs. Thomas H., and two children.
Sandels, Thomas.
Scott, George.
Scrimgeour, William.
Secchi, Herbert.
Simpson, Rev. H. W.
Smith, Miss Helen.
Smith, J. Preston.
Soreson, Soren.
Stones, Norman.
Sweeney, John M.
Sweet, F. H.
Tarry, Edward.
Taylor, Mrs. A.
Tijon, Mrs. W. E.
Turpin, Thomas K.
Turpin, Mrs. Maud (T. K.)
Webb, Miss Minnie.
Webster, Master Frederick.
Webster, F. G.
Webster, Master Henry.
Webster, Master William.
Whalley, Robert W.
Whitcomb, Hugh.
Widle, Miss Agnes.
Widle, Miss Evelyn.
E. William Robert.
Wilson, Mrs. Patrick.
Winter, Miss T.
Woodworth, Miss Ruth.
Wordsworth, Osmond Bartle.
Wyath, Mrs. M. A.

SOUTHPORT AFFAIRS

Town Board Organizes—Sunday School Meeting—Other Notes.

Southport, May 9.—Thursday noon, the newly elected mayor and board of aldermen met, and took their oath of office, all being present except J. B. Church, who is out of the city on business.

The same night, Thursday, the board met in its first regular meeting and went into executive session, for the election of officers. This resulted as follows: T. B. Carr, clerk to the board; C. W. Lewis, city marshal; W. H. Pike, tax collector; A. K. Goldfinch, city treasurer; H. P. O'Hagan, city engineer, to serve during the construction of the water and sewerage plant.

Material for the water and sewerage system has been arriving, and it is said that construction work will be started the first of next week. Some of the representatives of the McCreary Company are here to start the work.

Last night at the Masonic building, there was a most enjoyable gathering, it being a joint meeting of the old and young men's classes of the Sunday school of the Methodist church, the total number about 100, though all were not present. Most of the members were accompanied by ladies.

After a most interesting address to the classes, by Rev. W. V. McRae, of Trinity church, Wilmington, who was the speaker of the occasion, Mr. McCrae being a former resident here, there was a change of scene, all going to the banquet hall where an elegant repast was served, it being more thoroughly enjoyed by the numerous toasts which were responded to.

The second or noonday mail, now arriving, is being found the much needed service that this place claimed. The amount of mail matter arriving and departing at noon is on the increase.

A greatly appreciated rain fell here last night, the precipitation being .8 inches. The rainfall was greater outside of this immediate vicinity.

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

May Be Convened in October, Says Reports to Congressman Small.

Kinston, N. C., May 8.—Congressman John H. Small, of the First district, is credited in an interview in a local paper at Washington, his home town, with saying that he President may call an extra session of Congress, according to unofficial reports that have come to him. The session might be convened in October, was stated. "Foreign complications, which I hope will not arise, and rural credits," the representative said, may occasion the extra session.

The drug habit is at present receiving the grave attention of the Nation. The MAGAZINE SECTION OF THE NEW YORK HERALD, SUNDAY, MAY 16TH, will contain an interesting article on the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island, New York, where a large colony of drug addicts is housed.

Extracting gold from sea water was the "bait" swallowed by thousands of credulous investors in the great sea water swindle, and a descriptive story will tell how the Electrolyticic Marine Salts Company, organized by Rev. P. S. Jernegan, collected about one million dollars from his dupes.

"Finger Prints by Wholesale" and "Pennies Prouty" are the titles of two interesting stories also to appear in this particular issue, and, as May 16th is the date on which the bi-monthly Fashion Magazine appears, there will be a great demand for the New York Herald Sunday, May 16th.

Attention W. L. I.

All members are ordered to raport at Armory at 3 o'clock Monday, May 10th, to attend memorial exercises.

By order of

EDW. R. BAILEY,
Captain.

PAGE OF PERTINENT FACTS ABOUT WILMINGTON

From "The Gateway of Progress" Compiled and Issued By the Chamber of Commerce

LEADING BANKING CENTER OF NORTH CAROLINA.

BY H. C. McQUEEN
Chairman Banking and Currency Committee.

The banks of Wilmington have always pursued a liberal policy in the development of the surrounding territory, as well as the city itself. The increased wealth and business, due in a large measure to agricultural growth, shows the wisdom of such a policy, their business having grown to large proportions, and Wilmington is now the leading banking center in the State, in capital, deposits, and resources, and the clearing point for a large number of banks of North and South Carolina.

The comparative figures are an evidence of the ever increasing importance of Wilmington as a banking center, as follows:

Banking Capital and Surplus:	
1910	$ 1,922,716.10
1915	2,701,341.58
Bank Deposits:	
1910	$ 9,292,085.89
1915	10,234,073.40
Banking Resources:	
1910	$12,150,021.24
1915	16,479,060.10

Recently the decline in the prices of

GROUP OF BUSINESS BUILDINGS AND POSTOFFICE PARK

the most important staple products of this section caused almost entirely by the shock of the sudden war in Europe last summer, fixed upon the banks a tremendous and unexpected burden. The banks of Wilmington were able by means of their large resources and high credit, to meet the requirements necessary, by extending loans to aid the producers directly and indirectly to hold their cotton and prevent its sacrifice at the ruinous prices prevailing last fall and winter.

It is not too much to say that the banks of Wilmington have been a vital factor in the growth and development of this section of the country during the last 15 years.

SOME FACTS ABOUT NORTH CAROLINA'S PORT.

BY WALKER TAYLOR,
Collector of Customs.

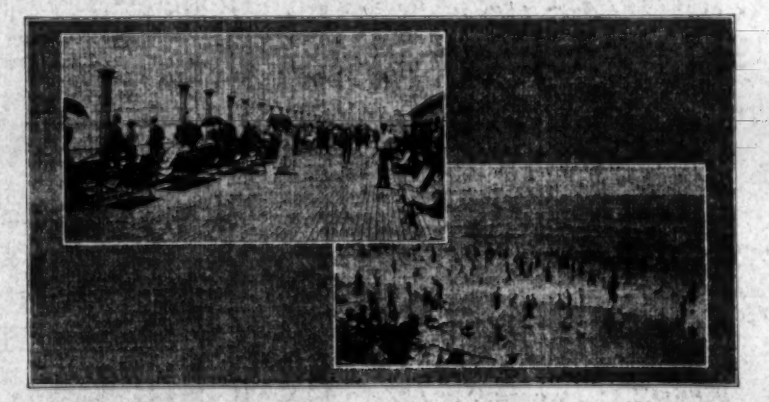
The Port of Wilmington is North Carolina's only deep-water seaport and greater interest in its future development is manifest among cities of the State than ever before.

During the past five years the foreign exports have increased 26 per cent and the imports increased 239 per cent. Figures from the official records of the port verifies this statement, as follows:

	Exports	Imports
1909	$20,479,726	$1,226,945
1914	$25,870,850	$4,174,745

This port's large deep water terminals afford ample storage capacity to meet the demands from the interior cities of the Carolinas. Wilmington has 469,814 square feet of warehouse space available for public use and the storage and wharf rates are fixed and controlled by the city. The export and import business through the port of Wilmington largely represents the water borne commerce of the State, as this is essentially the port of North Carolina.

Besides a rapidly increasing export



SUMMER SCENES AT WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH

and import trade, the domestic commerce of the port has likewise shown marked improvement in the general volume of business. As the fourth port in the amount of cotton exported from the United States, Wilmington stands 14th in the value of her exports, and is recognized by the government as one of the leading seaports of the South Atlantic seaboard.

WONDERFUL AGRICULTURAL ADVANTAGES IN THIS SECTION

BY HUGH MACRAE
Chairman Agricultural and Immigration Committee.

The agricultural advantages of the Wilmington section have now become so generally recognized that we can speak conservatively about them and yet make an impressive showing as compared with any other section of the United States.

To do this, let us take the records of the United States government, which will be accepted as final. There are three essentials to successful agriculture: (1) good soil types; (2) ample rainfall evenly distributed; (3) long growing seasons. If these three fundamental necessities are combined to perfection, what more can we ask?

Let us take the rainfall chart of the United States. It reveals the fact that in Arizona the annual rainfall is from nothing to 10 inches. As we come east the rainfall increases, in Kansas to 20 inches per annum, in Missouri 30 inches per annum, in Tennessee 40 inches, and on the coast of North Carolina we get the ideal maximum of 55 inches per annum well distributed throughout the year.

Now let us turn to the growing season's chart, showing the length of the growing seasons: Near the Canadian border west of the Great Lakes, the growing season is 110 days per year; in Maine it is 120 days per year; Massachusetts 160 days; in Pennsylvania 140 days; in Maryland 190; in Virginia 200 days per annum, in southeastern North Carolina 240 days. A further investigation of the chart shows that the Wilmington district has the same length of growing season as northern Mexico, but northern Mexico lacks one of the other essentials, viz., abundant rainfall. Then, too, it will be noted that northern Mexico is perhaps four times as far from the great centers of population of the United States as is the Wilmington district.

If we take the Government soil surveys of this section, we find the conditions equally favorable. The types of soil designated by the government as "Norfolk fine sandy loam" and "Portsmouth fine sandy loam", are the prevailing types in the five or six counties which constitute what may be called the Wilmington district. For instance, in Pender county probably 80 per cent of the soil belongs to the Portsmouth and Norfolk series of the best types; and within a radius of 50 miles of Wilmington there are at least one million acres of this much to be desired type of land.

A Government expert was once asked what type of soil he would make if he was asked to recommend the best type for general agricultural purposes, and especially for intensive agriculture; and he replied immediately that he could not improve on the "Norfolk fine sandy loam," which is a fine sandy loam having a clay sub-soil. The reason for this is that the sandy loams warm up quickly and force the growth of the plants, and also permit of growth during the warm spells in the winter and immediately after rain, whereas many other types of soil remain cold, and plant life on these soils is dormant during the winter months and the early spring.

Mr. J. A. Bonsteel, the expert of the United States Bureau of Soils, designated the strip of land along the Atlantic coast between southern Delaware and Savannah, Ga., as "the natural garden spot" of the United States, and says that its possibilities are less than 1 per cent developed at the present time, but when recognized and fully developed this area will be capable of producing many times the vegetable and fruit requirements of the entire United States. The only difficulty at present is that these advantages (combined in a way that does not obtain in any other part of the United States and confirmed by the Government records) are not known or understood by our own people and are not conceived of by people in other parts of the United States.

NEW HANOVER LEADS SOUTH IN SANITATION.

DR. C. W. STILES.
United States Public Health Service.

The change for the better in the sanitary conditions of New Hanover county and its county seat, the City or Wilmington, during the past four years, and especially during the past two years, is one of the interesting pages in the history of American sanitation.

Five years ago, upon my first visit there, I was greatly disappointed to see certain conditions that existed. Today the story is quite different.

Perhaps the most striking feature of the local public health situation at present is the intelligent "Public Health Sense" of the people, especially of the leaders in thought and action in the community. The importance of this spirit can be fully appreciated only by the professional health worker, who knows too well that "Public Health Sense" is prerequisite to obtaining the best results from public health appropriations. I have never investigated in a locality where the public health sense of the people was developed to a greater degree than exists in Wilmington and New Hanover at the beginning of 1915.

Next to this feature mention should be made of five other points in particular, namely:

1. The $50,000 loan-fund of the city available (1915) to property owners on easy terms, for the specific purpose of improving the sanitation of their homes. This should prove to be an epoch-making feature in American sanitation.

2. The existence of concrete sanitary privy vaults at every rural school (white or black) in the entire county. If there is another rural county in the entire South (or in the entire country) that has reached this point in school sanitation, it should certainly make itself known.

3. The bed-side method of preventing the spread of typhoid from any case which may appear, either as of imported or as a local origin. This method, introduced by the local Board of Health, is getting right down to rock foundation.

4. The steady, persistent determination of the local Board of Health to preach to the people and not to be contented with temporary makeshifts. Some localities preach a doctrine that is practically equivalent to saying: "Thou shalt not steal, **unless thou art too lazy to work**"—but this does not apply to Wilmington and New Hanover county.

5. Unless the facts available to me are incomplete, New Hanover county today leads all the rural counties in the South in the point of having at least a 10 per cent sanitary installation at every home in three out of four of its rural townships—and by April 1, 1915, at the latest, the fourth township will probably be in the same class as the other three. The average sanitation, as to soil pollution, for 189,536 rural homes in 501 Southern counties thus far surveyed is 5.8 per cent. Ninety-five thousand, nine hundred and eighty-eight of these homes had an excreta disposal index of zero, while the highest average made for any one county was 34 per cent. The average for the three townships mentioned probably reaches not less than 30 to 35 per cent at this date, March 1915, and better than that, the spirit of progress, the desire to do better, in other words "Public Health Sense," is not exhausted.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM A CREDIT TO THE CITY.

BY JOHN J. BLAIR,
Superintendent Public Schools.

Wilmington enjoys the unique distinction of having occupied in one session four new school buildings, three for the white and one for the colored, capable to accommodate more than 1,400 children. This transformation from the old to the new was accomplished without the loss of a single day on the part of a single scholar.

The city equipment consists now of six buildings for the white and two for the colored, making a total of eight. The enrollment has reached a total of 4,177; 2,860 being white and 1,317 being colored.

The teaching force including principals and assistants numbers 103. A uniform course of study prevails for the city and the entire county.

The high school has a total enrollment of 406 with a faculty of 14. The Wilmington High School is one of the few in the State which enjoys the distinction of being on the accredited list of high schools endorsed by Southern Association of Schools and Colleges.

Some of the interesting features of the High School consist of an admirably equipped Domestic Science department, a reference library, physical laboratory, a wireless telegraph station, a telescope of five inch aperture and focal length of more than six feet.

The High School magazine, "Tileston Topics," is an attractive publication and ranks with the best periodicals of this type. The class in agriculture has the supervision of a school garden in which practical demonstration in plant growing is practiced.

The graduates of the High School number 314, many of whom are filling responsible positions in the schools, church, state and society.

The Isaac Bear Memorial building was a gift to the Board of Education by Mr. Sam Bear and may be taken as a model school of its class. He furnished it with an outdoor gymnasium equipment which is as complete as any in the State.

CAPE FEAR A SPLENDID HIGHWAY OF COMMERCE.

BY MAJOR H. W. STICKLE.
Corps Engineers, U. S. A.

The Cape Fear river, upon the left bank of which Wilmington is located, 30 miles from its mouth, is under improvement by the United States in the interests of navigation. The project below Wilmington under execution was adopted in the river and harbor act approved July 25, 1912, and provides for a channel depth of 26 feet at mean low water, with a width of 300 feet, increased at entrance and curves in the river, and widened to 400 feet across the bar. The project is seventy-five per cent completed, the depth having been secured throughout the entire distance, additional work being required only to widen the channel where width is deficient.

During the five years ending June 30, 1914, $1,457,214.24 were expended on this portion of the river, in the execution and maintenance of the existing and prior projects.

The commerce on the Cape Fear river at and below Wilmington averaged 945,361 tons with an average valuation of $55,685,101 for the five calendar years ending 1913.

The project above Wilmington under execution was adopted in the river and harbor act approved June 25, 1910, and provides for securing a navigable depth of 8 feet up to Fayetteville, 115 miles above, by the construction of two locks and dams. The canalization of this long portion of the river, providing at all times a depth of 8 feet, is being rapidly prosecuted, and its completion in 1916 is dependent only on sufficient congressional appropriations and favorable stages of water for sinking the dams. Certainty of navigability will develop a large increase in economical water transportation between Wilmington and Fayetteville, and bring about a large agricultural development of the Cape Fear River Valley between these two cities.

GATEWAY OF STATE IS IMPORTANT DISTRIBUTING POINT

BY J. A. TAYLOR
Chairman Traffic Committee

As a distributing point Wilmington has no superior on the South Atlantic Coast. It is the gateway of North Carolina, and should be availed of by all the principal cities in the Carolinas; it is fed by ocean lines of steamers to New York and Baltimore directly, and indirectly to other North Atlantic ports, with transshipment facilities through these ports to the interior, and by system of railroads penetrating into the interior in every direction. It is the policy of the railroads serving Wilmington to make competitive distributing rates to all common territory where business enterprise seeks an outlet, and the possibilities of this port are being rapidly recognized and availed of.

In addition to these facilities, Wilmington has long established and well maintained transport facilities to Europe and commercial relations with South America, and in foreign trade is the fourth cotton export point of the country. It is a large depot for foreign fertilizer materials, and its possibilities of reciprocal trade with foreign countries are only limited by the spirit of commercial enterprise.

INVITING GOLF LINKS AMONG THE LONG LEAF PINES

BY J. F. SEARS
President Cape Fear Country Club

Cape Fear Country Club was organized as The Cape Fear Golf Club, of Wilmington, N. C., March, 1896, ranking as one of the oldest golf clubs in the United States. Its growth has been continuously sustained by reason of its accessibility of members who for the most part reside in the City of Wilmington. It is reached by electric car in ten minutes, while for the motorist there is a broad, well-paved highway leading to the beach and extending for a considerable distance parallel to the entrance to the grounds. Since the entire locality enjoys a peculiar immunity from devastating storms, and a winter snow is a rarity, play is possible all the year round under weather conditions which give this club a distinct advantage over all other clubs in the State, hence the fixed club tournaments are played each year on Thanksgiving, New Year's and Washington's Birthday.

In the Summer the links appear most inviting, for the fair green is bordered on all sides by a thick growth of long leaf pine trees, affording at all times a restful shelter from the heat to the player who steps aside from the course into the cool shade of the adjoining woodland. The course consists of nine holes with a total length of 3,055 yards. Natural hazards abound and the course will tax the skill of the seasoned player, Par being 36 and Bogie 42. The facilities of the club and grounds are open to the visiting golfer. Many visitors to Wrightsville Beach avail themselves during the Summer of the club privileges. The Tide Water Power Company maintains a frequent electric car service, the trip from the furthermost point on the beach to the station at the entrance to the Country Club grounds consumes about twenty minutes.

SUN-KISSED, SEA-COOLED WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH

Wrightsville Beach is on an island three miles long, about eight miles east of Wilmington. The island is located so far out from the mainland that the beach enjoys the full benefit of the ocean winds coming from the ocean and not from the land. For these reasons Wrightsville Beach is the coolest seaside resort in the South. It is also one of the most healthful resorts, for on account of the distance of the beach from the mainland there is an absence of mosquitoes and other insects.

At Wrightsville Beach there are three hotels, two clubs, numerous boarding houses, about 100 private cottages and that famous pavilion, "Lumina." Nearly all of these buildings are situated on the ocean side of the beach ,many of them at the water's edge. This makes it convenient for surf bathing for those living in the hotels and cottages. Every cottage commands a fine view of the ocean.

The beach is connected with Wilmington by the well-equipped, up-to-date trolley lines of the Tide Water Power Company. During the Summer season high speed electric trains run between Wilmington and the beach every half hour from early morning until late at night. A convenient schedule is also operated between seasons.

Wrightsville Beach offers advantages for amusement not possessed by many other ocean resorts. The surf bathing at Wrightsville Beach is unsurpassed anywhere. Lumina is noted for its high class musical entertainments.

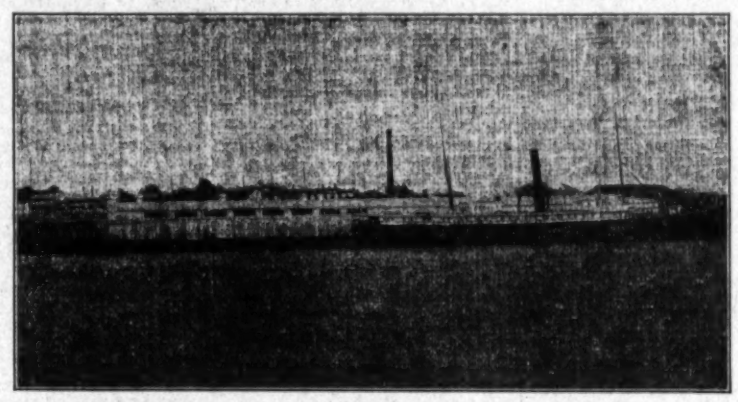
The reason AMMEN'S TOILET POWDER has found its way to China, England, India, Panama, South America and Hawaiian Islands, is because these countries are finding out what a good, reliable powder it is to make one feel better. 25 cents at druggists, who are interested in your comfort.

FINE STEAMER SERVICE TO AND FROM THE NORTH

BY C. J. BECKER
Agent Clyde S. S. Co.

The placing of the steamship "Cherokee" and sister ships, with large passenger carrying capacities, in the New York-Wilmington service of the Clyde Line, affords opportunity for a delightful sea voyage on comfortable steamers to passengers destined to Wilmington or to points in North Carolina reached via Wilmington.

These steamers offer passenger accommodations that are first-class in every respect. The state-rooms are extremely comfortable and are fitted



CLYDE STEAMSHIP CHEROKEE AND NEW TERMINALS.

up with every convenience, all well-located, and most of them with door opening inside from the social hall, but with outside window to the main deck. The main saloon, the social hall, the dining saloon and the smoking room are all comfortably and tastfully furnished, and there is a spacious promenade deck affording every opportunity for the enjoyment of various open air games so popular on ocean liners, and for pedestrianism, etc. The regular weekly trip by the Clyde between Wilmington and New York is growing in popularity among the people of the Carolinas.

Freight is handled by the Clyde Steamship Co. for all points North, as well as all immediate territory of the Carolinas.

STATE MAKING RAPID PROGRESS IN DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURE

(The following article recently furnished the Chamber of Commerce, by the Agricultural and Immigration Committee, with reference to the wonderful crop production and diversification in North Carolina, reflects great credit upon the State and will be read with general interest.)

"We have all read a great deal in the papers recently with regard to the necessity for crop diversification on the part of the agricultural interests of this State, the idea being prevalent that the farmers of North Carolina have devoted themselves to the one-crop idea (cotton) and have made little or no progress towards deversified farming.

"Therefore it may not be amiss to take stock as to just what the agricultural development has been in this State in the last ten or fifteen years.

"I have before me statistics compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture, which shows that for the fifteen years from 1900 up to 1915, the number of dairy cows in this State has increased eighty-one thousand or 35 per cent. The number of other cattle on farms in this State has increased one hundred and twenty thousand or 49 per cent.

"For the same period of fifteen years North Carolina's corn production increased 65 per cent, totaling fifty seven and one half millions in 1914. The production of oats last year was nearly four and one half million bushels, an increase of 80 per cent. Over seven and one quarter million bushels of wheat, an increase of 69 per cent. Nearly half million mushels of rye, an increase of 244 per cent. Three hundred and sixty eight thousand tons of hay, an increase of 75 per cent. Potatoes show only a small increase of eighty thousand bushels over the same year fifteen years ago, but in the production of sweet potatoes North Carolina leads every other southern State ,producing six million eight hundred and forty thousand bushels, an increase of 18 per cent. In tobacco North Carolina leads every Southern State producing last year over one hundred and seventy two million pounds, an increase of 35 per cent, the 1914 report crediting her with nine million bushels of apples, an increase of 93 per cent. Cotton produced for the present year will approximate one million bales. This shows an increase of 109 per cent over that of fifteen years ago.

"For certain other products named below the only figures available are those taken from the U. S. Census report of 1899 and 1909, comparison made for a period of ten years. These show that the farmers have marketed fowls in the year 1909 to the value of four and one half million dollars, an increase of 10 per cent.

"Eggs to the value of four and one quarter million dollars, an increase of 135 per cent.

"Domestic animals slaughtered to the extent of eighteen and one half million dollars, an increase of 93 per cent.

"In vegetabies and trucking crops North Carolina produced in 1909 crops to the value of six and one half million dollars, an increase of 180 per cent in the ten years. The farmers have also paid considerable attention to their orchards during this period, in that the State produced in 1909 six million three hundred and twenty five thousand bushels of orchard fruit, an increase of 23 per cent. In nuts produced in pounds the census report shows that the State produced in 1909, one and one quarter million pounds, an increase of 409 per cent.

"An analysis of these figures shows that North Carolina exceeds her sister southern states in the production of vegetables and trucking crops, going ahead even of Florida in this respect; in the production of tobacco, sweet potatoes, and pounds of nuts produced. She also exceeded in 1914 the States of Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia and Florida in the amount of corn produced and she ranks second to Virginia only in the value of domestic animals slaughtered.

"I think the above record is a creditable one to our farmers and especially to the agricultural department and agricultural college, and the various agricultural papers who have done so much to attract attention in this respect."

Kinston, N. C., May 8.—N. J. Rouse, the prominent local lawyer, had his attention called today to newspaper stories connecting his name with those of Collector J. W. Bailey, former Lieutenant Governor R. A. Doughton, Judge Frank Carter and R. O. Everett of Durham, as an attorney generalship possibility. Mr. Rouse declared he had not seen the stories and was interested. He said he had not even heard of any mention being made of him for the office.

NORTH CAROLINA AT BOTTOM

Has Highest Death Rate From Typhoid Fever.
(State Board of Health.)

"North Carolina is at the bottom of the list with a rate of 57.4," says Dr. W. A. Evans in speaking of the typhoid death rate of various states of the Union. The average death rate from typhoid in this country, according to Dr. Evans, is 17.9.

If these figures are true, and they are taken from government reports, North Carolina has a death rate from typhoid fever over three times as high as the average in the United States and over eight times that of Vermont. The latter has the lowest death rate from typhoid of any state in the Union.

There may be mentioned two conditions as slightly accountable for North Carolina's high death rate from typhoid, but they do not alter the fact that she is needlessly sacrificing several hundred lives a year to this filth disease. The first is that the figures were taken from the cities and all the towns having more than 1,000 inhabitants. The typhoid death rate in cities may not be so high as that of the country districts, but that of the small towns, where there is no protection offered by sewerage and water works, is higher than that of rural communities. The second condition is that 35 per cent. of North Carolina's population is negroes, and the insanitary conditions that exist from their modes of living affect no little the prevalence of the disease.

Whether North Carolina shall tolerate this position and continue losing her hundreds to this preventable disease is the question now at stake. This summer will decide this question to a large extent. If the small towns and villages are going to maintain insanitary conditions—breeding places for flies, open-back privies, unscreened food and polluted water—and if the State's citizens, black and white, are going to refuse to be vaccinated against typhoid, North Carolina will remain at the bottom of the list with the highest typhoid rate. But if she chooses to clean up and tolerate no such conditions, she can go a long way in one summer toward reducing the rate and stamping out the disease.

There is another view of this position given North Carolina, apart from health, that might be looked on with no little consideration. That is in the light of her interest as a State attracting home-seekers and investors. "Safety first" is the chief consideration of those who would seek new homes and places of business, and no state occupying the foot of the table, in health matters especially, can hope to hold out inducements that will be accepted.

That North Carolina will continue at the foot does not seem likely even from this mercenary point of view, and when the health and happiness of her citizens are considered, she cannot afford not to use this summer as the season to stamp out typhoid.

Read Star Business Locals.

TO PREVENT WIDESPREAD EPIDEMICS OF DISEASES.

British Health Authorities Preparing For Elaborate Measures.

The British health authorities are preparing for elaborate measures to prevent any widespread epidemics of diseases like cholera, typhus, scurvy, dysentary or typhoid, either in this country or among the British soldiers abroad. There is widespread anxiety that some diseases of this character will make their appearance in force in the Western part of the Continent during the next few months, says a London correspondent of the Associated Press.

Professor Simpson, of King's College, London, points out in the Lancet that the armies of Germany and Austria will be in a very different physical, mental and material condition in August and the autumn of 1915 or 1916 from what they were in 1914. Should epidemics then arise, they are not likely to be confined to the particular armies first stricken, nor will the civil population in the devastated areas escape.

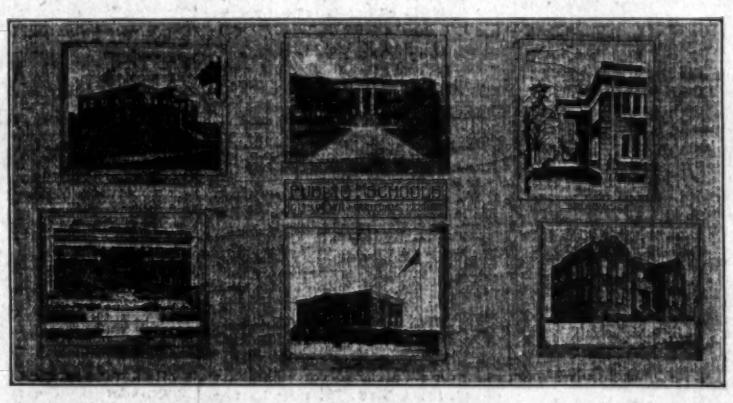
Scarcity of food, it is further indicated, will play its part in reducing the disease-resisting power of the population. The combination of war, flood and famine will favor the spread of epidemics. "Indeed," says Professor Simpson, "the terrible taint in the air that already characterizes the inundated area on the Yser tells its own tale. Under this flood lie a hundred thousand corpses."

The Yser is not much farther from London than New York is from Philadelphia, London, therefore, must take strict measures to protect herself. "At a moment when health is of such vital importance," comments Professor Simpson, "we cannot afford to overlook any precaution. The effect upon hours of labor alone would be overlooked if an epidemic should arise; the effect of alcoholic excess would be quite insignificant in comparison.

"Various measures of protection are now in force. Everyone who has crossed the Channel recently knows that a medical examination is carried out at Folkestone before passengers are permitted to land. This measure should be more vigorously applied as the summer advances.

"It has been recently suggested that inoculation against typhoid should be carried out among the civil population of England. There is much to be said in favor of this idea. England is at present full of camps in which large numbers of people are crowded together. These camps are models of good management, nevertheless there are certain dangers, which are unavoidable. The typhoid 'carrier' is one of them; he is not himself ill, but he carries the germ of the disease and infects other people.

"The question of fly destruction has already been dealt with. The best way to avoid flies is to keep scrupulously clean premises and to leave nothing of an edible character uncovered."



WILMINGTON'S SYSTEM OF SIX PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS

THE MORNING STAR

Published by the WILMINGTON STAR COMPANY, INC., Wilmington, N. C.

Entered as second class matter at the postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., under Act of Congress, March 2nd, 1874.

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily and mailed to subscribers outside the county at $6 per year, $3 for six months; $1.50 for three months; or served by carrier in the city and suburbs at 60c. per month, or, when paid in advance, $7.00 per year, $3.50 for six months, $1.75 for three months.

THE SUNDAY STAR by mail, one year, $1; six months, 50 cents; three months, 25 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES may be had on application, and advertisers may feel assured that through the columns of this paper they may reach all Wilmington, Eastern Carolina and contiguous territory in South Carolina.

Obituary sketches, cards of thanks, communications espousing the cause of a private enterprise or a political candidate and like matter will be charged at the rate of 10 cents per line, to persons carrying a regular account, or, if paid cash in advance, a half rate will be allowed. Announcements of fairs, festivals, balls, hops, picnics, excursions, society meetings, political meetings, etc., will be charged under the same conditions, except so much thereof as may be of news value to the readers of the paper, in the discretion of the editors.

TELEPHONES: Business Office, No. 61. Editorial and Local rooms, No. 61.

COMMUNICATIONS, unless they contain important news, or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected unless the real name of the author accompanies the same, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

ALL DRAFTS, checks, express money orders and postal money orders for the paper should be made payable and all communications should be addressed to

THE WILMINGTON STAR CO.

MONDAY, May 10, 1915.

Man is in a rage.

The wages of sin is about $4 a week.

The war in Europe is more than Shermanesque.

No oriole is allowed to light in Richmond these times. It might be a spy from Baltimore.

"Clean up day in New York" is every day with the dippies when strangers throng the streets.

Probably partisan malcontents have made the impression in Europe that the American navy is only fit to interne.

Secretary Daniels "tho'd dat las' brick fuss" and it made 'em all feel as if their gas bombs were spheres of moth eaten punk.

It is noted in the Florida newspapers that a Mr. Catts is a candidate for governor. It's an even bet that some other candidate will proceed to skin Catts.

All the trusts will agree that the Wilson administration is a failure because the President looked after the interests of the people instead of those of the "special interests."

Baltimore Sun: "Aimed at Potato; Hit Boy." Probably some Baltimore lady is learning to throw straight. Of course, the reason she hit the boy is that he is a great deal larger than the potato.

Of course, a man gets credit for executive ability when everybody he depends on performs their duty so effectively that the boss can get credit for being a good manager.

Massachusetts towns compalin that many gardens are raided by thieves to gratify their love of flowers. Probably the thieves are aesthetic but impecunious fellows whose motive is to gratify peaches who loves flowers.

Unenlightened man is cunning, prejudiced and savage. Enlightened man is shrewd, imperious and tyrannical. The one is a stupid savage; the other is a refined brute who often discards his refinement to carry out his own ends.

While former President Taft was in Chicago a few days ago a newspaper man asked him what he thought of the Barnes-Roosevelt case. Mr. Taft impulsively laughed out "Ha! Ha! Tehee. Keep on asking me." He refused to say anything, but looks as if he had already said it by the way he laughed right out.

A French scientist who is serving in the trenches writes that he has discovered the presence of the "parasite infusoria of the caphalopods." Of course, no scientific value whatsoever attaches to the discovery. Wherever there are soldiers cephalopods make their own presence known without caring whether they are discovered or not. They are ranked as enemies but they always get the best of the fight.

Every time we see a newspaper denying that the Democratic administration was responsible for 6 cents cotton after the war broke out in Europe, it makes us wonder if anybody really was ever fool enough to believe any Washington administration ever had anything to do with fixing the price of cotton. If it could be done, the Democrats and Republicans would go to work and make the price 20 cents "without waiting for the action of any other nation."

This is circus season up North. Hark the thrilling notes of the calliope! There is music in the air—not the music which charms but the music which thrills—not the music which appeals to our emotions, but the music which—oh, well—which is just circus music. We know not why we love the shrill tunes of the calliope as it rumbles along, but we simply do. It is not music which "hath charms to soothe the savage beast," but music which calls us to the wild and makes us want to get in line for the saw dust trail where we can be among the other animals.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S BURDEN.

Just now President Wilson is bearing the burden of the suffering of 100,000,000 Americans whose nerves are unstrung because of Friday's peculiarly horrible incident of Europe's savage war. This country can complacently stand the blows to its commerce and trade and it can but look on with suppressed horror at the war measures to starve women and children in the various countries of Europe, but such occurrences as the sinking of the Lusitania with innocent passengers aboard, including probably more than a hundred Americans out of the thousand or more who perished, bring the war so close home to us that America is not only appalled but has its patience sternly tested.

Public sentiment all over this country is in a state of horror. No wonder President Wilson is so overwhelmed by the enormity of the latest war horror that he secluded himself to give calm consideration to it and to deliberate upon his duty to the Nation and its people. Under effects so stunning and paralyzing the President has an awful strain on him in addition to the months of it to which he has been subjected continuously, while partisan wolves have howled at him from many quarters.

It is difficult to express a conservative view of the present exceedingly grave situation, but the Nation should calmly wait for the President to decide on a course which in any particular is fraught with the most momentous consequences to us and to the nations engaged in war. The President more than ever needs the country's sympathy, confidence and support, and public sentiment in its time of calm no doubt will argely influence the attitude to be assumed by the administration.

THE SOUTH LEADS IN ACREAGE VALUE OF PRODUCTION.

According to statistics compiled from the United States Census reports, the average net value of acreage production in the United States is $14.31, while the net per acre value of production in the South is $18.01, or more than twenty-five per cent greater than the per acre value of production in the country as a whole. Thus it is shown that if homeseekers are guided by the productive value of lands they are bound to come South. They have only to consider the census reports themselves and take Uncle Sam's word for it and act accordingly.

This matter has been brought up by the Southern Settlement and Development Organization, with headquarters at Baltimore, for the reason that Mr. W. H. Manss, vice-president and general manager of the orfianisation, deems it ncessary to counteract the efforts of Western and Northwestern railroads, land agents, real estate men and cities who are prosecuting a vigorous campaign to prevent immigration from coming to the South.

Mr. Manss says they are engaging in a united effort to stem the tide of the farmers' movement to the South and are broadcasting the statement that the only thing the South has to sell worth any consideration is its climate. This is a sharp trick on the part of the shrewd but unscrupulous boosters of the West, and if the South does not take equally united steps to offset the purpose to detract from the South's advantages, the West, as usual, will get the homeseekers who are looking for new opportunities.

North Carolina's net value of production per acre is $18.53, which is $4.22 per acre more than the national average and considerably above the net average production value in the highest of the most boastful states of the West. North Carolina ranks as tenth of the highest of the 48 states in the value of her acreage production, and every state in the South is well ahead of all but a few states which rank in the neighborhood of the average Southern production. North Carolina's annual crop value is $127,822,000, and yet only 5,737,000 of her 31,193,000 acres of land is under cultivation.

Another advantage which the South has over all other sections is that the lands here are cheaper, so that the capital invested in lands earns a much greater percentage than lands outside the South.

TRADE AS WELL AS CIVILIZATION FELT THE BLOW

Quite naturally such an appalling occurrence as the torpedoing of the Cunard liner Lusitania, with the loss of probably more than 1,000 lives caused a slump in the cotton market. The whole civilized world is stunned by a horror not heretofore thought to be possible in this latter day of civilization, so it is not to be wondered at that trade and commercial paralysis should follow such a blow. It may be temporary or it may have a permanent effect. It is an event with all sorts of possibilities, and no mere guess as to what the future has in store can be indulged in at this time.

On Friday, when the New York Cotton Exchange was startled by this most deplorable disaster of the war, the market was plunged into excitement. A severe break in the market followed. Before that news had been received, favorable crop news and acreage estimates had caused a decline in the price of cotton, but at a moment when prices were getting back again, the sudden news of the loss of the Lusitania caused long cotton to be thrown on the market from all directions.

October contracts marked a decline of $2.50 a bale, as compared with the closing the day before, whereas the loss in price since the high record of April 23 footed up $6.50 a bale.

Cotton growers will not fail to note that since planting time began the price of cotton has dropped off considerably more than a cent a pound, due first to the large acreage reported as planted, to favorable growing crop reports and latterly to the fortunes of a war which yet has all sorts of eventualities in it.

The commercial side of this latest war catastrophe, however, is a mere bagatelle compared with the moral effect of such warfare as now shocks civilization to the core. Non-combatants, men, women and children, of a neutral nation, are no stay to the horrors of Europe's strife, and the depressing part about it is that similar horrors or even worse may occur at any time while all of Europe seems bent on undermining civilization itself.

Advice about the cotton situation amounts to but little. Experience counts for more, but it is hoped we won't have our fill of it a second time this fall.

TO CLIMB UP THE LADDER OF FAME.

Dr. F. A. Cook, of Arctic discovery fame, has gone forth to climb Mt. Everest, "the mountain of the gods." This titanic hill is credtied with being 29,000 feet high, so Doc has decided to climb all over the top of it and tell old Jupiter that he hasn't been treated right by the liars way down in the low grounds.

Doc expects to come back, and maybe he'll tell us about his having shaken hands with the man in the moon and about taking a joy ride with him along the Milky Way. Just because it is our old friend Doc Cook, however, people "from Missouri" will wait till they can hear from Commodore Peary and if he says he's already been up on Mt. Everest and got a lock of the hair of the "old woman who sweeps the sky," there are folks who will believe that Doc Cook ought to be turned out of the church for trying to rob Peary of every stein of his pretige.

There are people who will line up with somebody or other and believe everything they hear without ever seeing it, and consequently when two fellows have pipe dreams to tell to the marines, the one who persuades the most people that he skimmed the sky and got every bit of the cream himself, will get the applause.

We wish Dr. Cook well. He's got to have his share of fame. Great discoverers have gone off and come back and made us believe that the North Pole and the South Pole are right where they were found. Also great discoverers have gone and come back, after discovering new worlds, and then died in shame and disgrace, because their countrymen did not believe them, only to have monuments reared to their everlasting memory by future generations. You remember what happened to one Christopher Columbus. They said just as mean things about him as have been said about Doc Cook. Yet this is not saying that Doc is the Columbus of the present age.

On account of Colonel Roosevelt's standing, nearly everybody has given up all doubt about the River of Doubt, now called the Rio Teodora, which interpreted means the river Theodore. What we want to know next, however, is all about the strange things and the panoramic environments of the tip top of Mt. Everest.

Dr. Cook is the very man to go up, photograph it and come home and prove everything before some Munchausen scoops him with a prior claim. Before he attempts to climb up the ladder of fame on this last round, Doc ought to take out an injunction against everybody's furtive designs and fertile imaginations so they can't write up some cocky yarn and date it from the top of Mt. Everest on the Fourth of July, 1914.

FARMERS INTERESTED IN CREAMERY.

To the Editor of The Star:

Our farmers are more interested in the creamery because the lettuce is doing so little for them. It is very evident that we must get down to real diversified farming and the sooner the better. One farmer, who has two cows, each giving 12 quarts a day, said he realized not less than $20 a month clear profit on each of the cows. He is able to give these the best care and attention with very little extra work. He said he had rather have ten good cows than the best farm in the county without the cows. Forty dollars a month looks good as a side line. With a few such side lines our farmers would soon be free from debt and be able to live at home.

This man is considered truthful and his word is accepted on all occasions, but suppose he realizes only half the amount a month the year through, would this not be better than some things we are doing?

What would be of more help to Wilmington than for our farmers to keep here hundreds of thousands of dollars sent out for food that can be produced here?

A co-operative creamery would mean a business of nearly $100,000 by the time it was in good running order. Estimating eight quarts a day to a cow, the yield from 500 cows for 300 days in the year would be 300,000 gallons which at 25 cents a gallon would be $75,000, which would be put back into the hands of the farmers. Then under the co-operative plan any profits accrued after expenses are paid would come to him in dividends. Statistics show that the counties that have live stock are worth more per capita than those raising cotton, tobacco or truck. So we find this a safe investment.

Now then, if this is safe and profitable, can the farmer's expect financial help in getting started in this class of farming? Colonel Clawson has declared in The Star that our farmers should raise more stock and I believe that our business men will assist us by helping to finapce such a proposition.

The farmers would have to enter into an agreement with local bankers or with other persons who supply the loans to adopt a uniform and approved system of dairying operations. The security given by the farmers is not different from that ordinarily required. Those furnishing the funds also buy the dairy stock under the advice of dairy specialists, who are connected with the State or Federal government. The cattle would be sold to the farmers at actual cost plus a certain per cent. (say two per cent.) to cover travel or incidental expenses. The lender takes the farmer's personal note with or without endorsement or with mortgage security as he sees best. The creamery would keep back a certain per cent. of the amount due the farmer each week which will be applied on the note. Thus in time the note and the interest would be paid off.

The farmers would agree to take proper care of the animals purchased and to breed them only in such manner as might be approved by the company. These precautions would assist in giving confidence to the business, and would cause the herd to be kept up or improved all the time. If any farmer did not care for the cows, well, then the cows could be at once taken in and given to the other man.

Let the business man express his ideas on this matter.

Yours truly,
J. P. HERRING.

THE HEROES OF THE SIXTIES

Our Privates

He wore no medal of gold on his breast,
As—he fought for his country's wrong,
No pages are filled with his deeds to the front,
His name is not mentioned in song.
He sleeps 'neath the sod for which ne fought,
Undisturbed by the battle's din,
And we give to our hero a laurel wreath,
While we shed our tears for him.

"Glorious things of them" are spoken
While they in the thick of the fight
Forget honor and glory, 'midst anguish and pain,
Their country's wrong only in sight.
They wore no stripes on sleeves of gray,
Their names in no history appears,
Yet we raise to those heroes a marble shaft
While we water their graves with tears.

The years roll on and our thoughts are lost
In the ceaseless whirl of life,
Yet 'mid the scenes of coming years
We forget not that scene of strife.
The power of nations comes in like the tide,
And go out 'neath the conqueror's sway,
But to those laborers of power we bow our heads
While we wipe our tears away.

Sleep on in your realms of Southern gray,
That color enshrined in our minds;
Sleep on while we guard your lowly mounds
Thro' the harrowed ages of time.
Sleep on 'neath that land you washed with your blood,
Through the vista of fast flitting years,
'Till that reckoning day when God above
Shall wash your souls with his tears.

—I. T. St. A.

PORT OF THE CAPE FEAR

To the Editor of The Star:

I do not know whether this idea of mine is a "chesnut" in the developing scheme of the Wilmington Board of Trade or not, but in talks I have had with steamship men running lines of steamers between New York and Central, South American and West Indian ports, when I suggested that Wilmington would be a good point to coal on both inward and outward trips and that besides the saving in fuel prices that freight could be brought from New York on trips south and carried on Northern trips as also a large export trade could be worked up in cotton goods, tobaccos, furniture from High Point, etc., etc., as well as large imports of goods which now the South only uses in very limited quantities, the answer has been that there are no suitable wharves or storehouses where ocean vessels could have cargoes accumulated and loaded that are not controlled by shipping interests antagonistic to the entry of other lines and that dockage charges and delays for berths would eat up more than expenses. If this is so—why would not a set of municipal docks and warehouses for all comers be a good thing? The port of Boston is now getting ready for this and they have not the incentive of the new Cape Fear river improvements to encourage them as Wilmington had. This new feature is going to be a gold mine for Wilmington if they study it and develop it right. O. H. GORDON.

Manly, N. C., May 8, 1915.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The Observer believes the people of the State will view Judge Carter's formal announcement of his candidacy for the nomination as Attorney General as too much in the nature of a request for a vindication in the matter of the Abernethy case, and all that it implied. We think it would have been better if Judge Carter had not taken such a step. In the vindication already accorded him the people of North Carolina gave full and hearty concurrence, and they might not feel any particular call to reinforce this concurrence by the bestowal of a public office in the nature of reward. It were better that Judge Carter's candidacy be based on his unquestioned equipment for the office — on merit alone. — Charlotte Observer.

A long illness, known to be of a serious nature, had prepared the friends of Hon. Fred. A. Woodard, of Wilson, for the news which would tell of his death. That came in the early hours of yesterday morning and there will be grief throughout a great circle of friends because of his passing away. North Carolina had no truer or more patriotic son than Fred. A. Woodard. A Wilson county man, he spent his life in Wilson and made a record throughout North Carolina as one of its best and wisest citizens. His ability was of the kind which is recognized by the people, and his life was one of service, of right living, of right thinking and of right doing. He held high place in the assured esteem of the people not alone of his county and section, but of the State. An attorney of ability, he justly held high position at the bar. A Democrat of the straitest sect, he was a party leader in whose judgment and wisdom there was confidence. As Representative in Congress he served with credit to himself and with honor to the Second District. A Methodist in faith, his was a consistent life. In his home relations he was an example. As a citizen none could win greater esteem. As a friend, he was sincere and true.—Raleigh News and Observer.

Some men think that staying at a hospital two weeks is equal to taking a vacation.

"Roll Your Own"—It's All The Fashion

"Bull" Durham tobacco, fresh, delicious, satisfying, is the favorite smoke of ultra-smart America. Any afternoon in the fashionable metropolis, prominent business men, professional men and club men roll up in their motors to the popular Thes-Dansants, Hotels and Restaurants for a bit of light refreshment, a view of the dancing, and—most enjoyable of all—a fragrant, fresh-rolled "Bull" Durham Cigarette, fashioned by their own skill, to meet their individual requirements.

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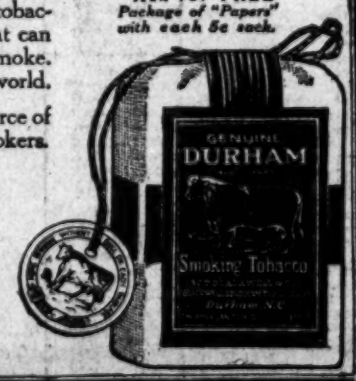

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DECEASED VETERANS TO BE HONORED TODAY

Hon. J. Bryan Grimes Will Deliver Memorial Oration.

Impressive Exercises at Oakdale Cemetery This Afternoon Under Auspices of Daughters of the Confederacy.

The usual exercises in honor of the deceased soldiers of the Confederacy will be held this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at Oakdale cemetery under the auspices of the Cape Fear Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy. The memorial oration will be delivered by Hon. J. Bryan Grimes, Secretary of State for North Carolina. In the event that it is raining at the hour for the speaking, the exercises will held in the lodge at the cemetery.

The Line of March.

The procession will be from Oakdale cemetery lodge to the Confederate monument and will be in the following order:

West's Band, Wilmington Light Infantry, the orator, the chaplain, the chief marshal, the president and superintendent of Oakdale cemetery, Cape Fear Camp, United Confederate Veterans; Cape Fear Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy; George Davis Chapter, Children of the Confederacy.

Crosses of honor will be presented to the following veterans: Sergeant W. H. Bass and Privates H. R. Kuhl, John R. Marshall and J. H. Pickett.

Programme of Exercises.

The complete programme of the exercises as announced by Mrs. F. L. Huggins, chairman of the committee on arrangements, is as follows:

Music, "Soldiers of Christ Arisen," the choir.

Prayer by chaplain, Rev. W. R. Noe, rector of Church of Good Shepherd.

Music "Cover Them Over With Beautiful Flowers," the choir.

Introduction of orator, Mr. Stephen Jewett.

Address, Hon. J. Bryan Grimes.

Reading of Roll of honor, Mr. Stephen Jewett.

Names of those who lost their lives in the service of the Confederacy, 1861-65.

Reading names of veterans who have died since last Memorial day.

Anthem by the choir, "Onward Christian Soldiers," (Jude).

Presentation of crosses of honor.

Hymn, "The Son of God Goes Forth to War."

Doxology.

Benediction, Rev. W. R. Noe.

The choir will consist of the choir of St. James' Episcopal church and Mrs. W. G. Robertson and Mrs. Mattie Longfellow.

The ladies will meet at the cemetery this morning at 10 o'clock for the purpose of completing the making of wreaths for the graves of deceased veterans. A carriage will be run from the W. L. I. armory this morning to take the ladies to the cemetery.

The Cape Fear Camp, United Confederate Veterans, will meet this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the lodge house at Oakdale cemtery. It had been intended to have the meeting at the W. L. I. armory and then go direct to the cemetery for the memorial exercises but as there was no means of transportation available it was decided at a meeting yesterday afternoon of the veterans to meet at the lodge instead. All members of the camp are requested to attend.

SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION FOR MILITIA OFFICERS.

Wilmington Officers to Attend National Guard Encampment at Raleigh.

Lieut. Col. J. VanB. Metts, Lieut. W. O. Holmes and Capt. W. P. Monroe, officers of the Second regiment of the North Carolina National Guard, will leave tonight for Raleigh to participate in the officers' camp of instruction which will assemble there tomorrow at noon and will continue through the week. During that time a thorough course of instruction wil lbe given by competent officers on the fundamentals of the service.

Gen. B. F. Royster has been made camp commander, and Major S. Glenn Brown, camp adjutant. Col. George L. Peterson is paymaster general, and Major Baxter Durham is camp quartermaster.

The instructors will be Captain Russell C. Langdon, senior instructor, Captain Alexander Greig, Captain Glover F. Snider, Captain Bernard Sharpe, Lieutenant Creed. F. Cox, and Lieutenant Charles T. Smart, all of the United States army.

According to the plan of instruction, five classes compose the camp of instruction. In the first class are the graduates of the correspondence course and members of the third year class in the correspondence course, except the staff officers. The second class is composed of members of the second year men in the correspondence course except the staff officers. In the third class are majors and captains of companies in the last year's correspondence course. In the fifth class are all the staff officers.

With the arrangement, the course of study is taken up by classes from 7:30 a. m. until 4:30 p. m. each day. Instruction wil be given in the use of the automatic pistol, rolling blanket rolls, adjusting equipment, pitching shelter tents, individual cooking, giving commands, loading wagons, use of the field range, rifle drills, use of mounted equipment, care of the horse, military correspondence, signalling.

On Thursday at 8:30 a. m. all classes, according to orders, will form in heavy marching order and full field equipment. Those above the grade of major will go as observers unless they prefer to participate. Haversack rations for one meal will be taken, and a march of two and a half miles will be made. Then camp will be established and shelter tent camp will be pitched. A lecture on army ration will be given then. An outpost position will be taken and occupied for an hour, and lunch will be individually cooked. After a rest, camp will be broken and blankets rolled and placed on a wagon. The company will then start back to Raleigh. On the way, an advance guard formation will be maintained. This will develop into an attack on a position.

All officers attending the camp will be expected to sleep in camp. They have orders, likewise, to remain in camp unless especially excused, with the exception that after supper until 11 o'clock day, officers will be allowed to leave camps without special permission.

FEDERAL COURT TOMORROW

Long Docket of Both Civil and Criminal Cases—Term Lasts Two Weeks —List of Jurors.

Federal court for the trial of criminal cases, civil, equity and admiraltyt cses will convene in the postoffice building tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock for a two week's term. The first three days and as much longer as may be required will be devoted to the drying of criminal cases of which there are quite a number. There is also a long civil docket and it is probable that the court will be in session for the full length of the term.

Judge H. G. Connor, of Wilson, who will preside, will arrive tonight and District Attorney Francis D. Winston, of Windsor, and Assistant District Attorney E. M. Green, of Newbern, are also expected to come tonight. The other court officers will be Deputy Clerk S. P. Collier, of this city, and United States Marshall W. T. Dortch, of Goldsboro.

Among the important criminal cases to be tried will be those against persons charged with stealing interstate freight from Seaboard Air Line trains at Hamlet and Atlantic Coast Line trains at Fayetteville. All of the defendants are white men.

The jurors for the first week of court are as follows:

Bladen county—T. V. Butler and T. B. Melvin.

Brunswick—Isaac Jenrette.

Columbus—H. G. Harrelson, W. C. Applewhite, Thomas Brown and E. W. Wells.

Cumberland—A. L. Hubbard.

Duplin—J. W. Watters and W. H. Taylor.

New Hanover—Geo. T. Johnson, W. J. Kirkham, John F. Littleton, Eduard Ahrens, J. P. Quelch, Thomas McDonald, C. C. Covington, R. R. Stone, Robert C. deRosset, John R. Turrentine, D. J. Fergus and W. R. Nye.

Pender—Robert Batts and J. J. Bowden.

Richmond—J. B. Wilson, Joseph Gibson, L. M. Russell and Daniel L. Smith.

Robeson—J. R. Kinlaw, E. G. Johnson, R. M. Phillips, Gilbert Lovett, H. M. Brown and J. M. Smith.

Sampson—J. J. Pearsall, Henry J. Hines, Wellington Matthews, David J. King and Willie J. Faircloth.

Scotland—A. K. Jackson, T. W. Harriss and T. C. Everett.

The following are to attend on Monday, the 17th day of May, 1915, at 10 o'clock in the morning, they having been drawn as jurors for the second week:

Columbus county—D. C. Bullard.

Duplin—F. A. Jones and Henry Carr.

New Hanover—Mitchell F. Allen, Eugene Philyaw, Henry T. Bauman and Moses Horne.

Pender—W. E. Hendry.

Richmond—J. A. McIntyre and A. J. Williams.

Sampson—R. V. Smith, John B. Moore, Walter A. Bizzell and Lonnie H. Best.

Robeson—David Davis and M. W. Floyd.

Scotland—J. J. Jeffries and J. Walter Jackson.

FIRST CONCERT GIVEN AT LUMINA YESTERDAY.

Enjoyable Musical Programme Rendered by Orchestra and Quartette.

The first concert of the season was given at Lumina, Wrightsville Beach, yesterday afternoon and in spite of the showers that fell there were several hundred people in attendance. The music was furnished by Grainger's orchestra(assisted by the Arion Quartette. The orchestra was encored repeatedly and in addition to the splendid programme that had been prepared for the occasion played several other selections.

The bass solo, "The Ocean Never Sleeps," by Mr. J. F. Harris, Jr., was greatly enjoyed by the audience. He also sang another selection in response to the encore given him.

The clarinet solo, "Helena," by Mr. Henri Georges, was another number that was particularly good. His second selection was the "Spring Song," by Mendelssohn.

The Arion quartette composed of Messrs. John F. Harris, Jr., H. C. Gattis, W. O. Southerland and F. C. Harrell sang "The Rosary," "Annie Laurie" and several other selections. The members of the quartette are all well known singers of this city.

Th entire concert was given by Wilmington musicians and was an innovation in the way of music for the beach. It was a decided success from every standpoint.

The entire concert was given by Wilselections, among these being "Gems from Chin-Chin," and "Grand Selections," from the opera "Martha." All of the members are trained musicians and have played on numerous public occasions in Wilmington and elsewhere.

REV. DR. J. H. FOSTER LEAVES JUNE 1ST.

Resignation Accepted by Congregation to Become Effective Then.

Rev. Dr. J. H. Foster, pastor of the First Baptist church, will leave Wilmington the latter part of this month to assume his new duties as president of Bessie Tift College, at Forsyth, Ga. Upon his election to this positon he at once notified the members of his congregation of his resignation to become effective August 1st. However, he found later that it would be necessary for him to leave Wilmington at an earlier date and on Sunday, May 2nd, submitted his resignation to be effective June 1st.

The congregation is fortunate in having Rev. W. Marshall Craig as assistant pastor, who will occupy the pulpit until a new pastor is called. Mr. Craig has been serving as assistant pastor of this church for the last two years and has a host of friends in the city.

Dr. Foster and his family will go to Forsyth in time to attend the commencement exercises at Bessie Tift. On account of his other duties Dr. Foster was unable to attend the annual meeting of the Southern Baptist convention which convenes in Houston, Tex., on Wednesday of this week. The First Baptist church will be represented by Mr. Craig, who left yesterday afternoon and will arrive in Houston on Tuesday night in time for the opening session.

In New Pythian Building.

Messr. Dixon & Kermon, the electrical contractors, have removed into the store formerly occupied by "The Orchard," in the new Pythian building, wher they will be better than ever prepared to look after their patrons. Messrs. Roger Moore's Sons & Co., have also moved their offices to the same stand, while maintaining their extensive warehouses and yards as before on the wharf and elsewhere.

MONEY PROMISED FOR WINTER PARK CHURCH

Members of Grace Methodist Subscribe Over $2,000.

Work Will Begin on New Edifice at Early Date—Campaign Launched for Funds Yesterday—Several Liberal Contributions.

A campaign to secure funds with which to erect a Methodist church at Winter Park was launched at Grace Methodist church yesterday morning and resulted in subscriptions from members of this church of nearly $2,250. It is the intention of the Winter Park congregation to build an attractive house of worship, to cost not less than $3,500, and large enough to take care of its needs for a number of years. The lot has already been purchased and work will begin in a short time.

Following the morning sermon at Grace church yesterday by the pastor, Rev. J. D. Bundy, the matter of building a church at Winter Park was presented by the pastor, Rev. G. M. Daniel. He was followed by Mr. C. C. Covington, who made a short talk along the line of aggressive church extension. Mr. Covington concluded his remarks with a reference to the tender sentiment and associations of the day —Mother's Day—and announced his intention of giving one thousand dollars to the building fund as a memorial to his mother.

An opportunity was then given all present to contribute, resulting in subscriptions amounting to $1,927. In the afternoon a committee solicited subscriptions from members of the church, who were not present at the morning service. These subscriptions amounted approximately to $300, bringing the total of subscriptions for the day up to nearly $2,250.

The church is the youngest of the three congregations now having regular services at Winster Park, the Baptist and Presbyterian denominations having planted missions there some two years ago. It was organized on the 30th of last December with 22 members. The membership now numbers 32.

There is an active and enthusiastic Sunday School which has already grwnn in attendance from 23 on the first Sunday to 51 last Sunday. An amount equal to approximately $25 per adult member has been pledged for the year and is being paid monthly. At present services are being held in the graded school building.

The lot on which the church will be built is located on Third street, one block south of the suburban trolley line station at Winter Park, and is 70 by 160 feet in size. The church edifice will be on one of the most attractive corners in the village.

CAROLINA BEACH ROAD

About 1,800 Feet Completed So Far —Big Truck in Action.

Very fair progress is being made in getting on the line the Harnett gravel for the building of the Carolina Beach road and up to last night about 1,800 feet of the road has been laid, this being about 600 yards. The gravel is delivered on cars at Sunset Park and is hauled from there down the "loop" road to its intersection with the Carolina Beach road. Thus far about one carload per day has been the average and the truck and one trailer, which is all that is used for the present, are doing the work very satisfactorily.

Mr. C. R. Jones, an experienced truck chauffeur, is in charge of the big Packard truck, which is on the job, and he states that a little later it may be possible to use two or more of the trailers in transporting the gravel.

LIME FOR EASTERN FARMERS.

To Be Furnished at Cost from Deposits in Jones County.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Raleigh, N. C., May 8.—Major W. A. Graham, Commissioner of Agriculture, has gone to Jones county to look after lime deposits that have been procured in that section by the State Department of Agriculture, with which to develop the grinding of agricultural lime to be furnished to the farmers at the cost of grinding in as wide a section of the State as the freight rates will justify. The department recently made a contract with private lime grinders at Johnson City, Tenn., to supply lime to the Western and Central Carolina farmers at a very low cost, and the Jones county project being developed is to help the farmers in the Eastern section in an equally substantial way.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.

Mr. B. S. Mills Successfully Passes Examination—Is Georgia.

Many Wilmington friends of Mr. B. S. Mills, formerly of this city, will be interested and pleased to know that recently in the State of Georgia, after five years of hard study and constant application, he has passed the examination and is now a full-fledged certified public accountant. Always a most proficient bookkeeper and accountant, having made a life study of this work, friends of Mr. Mills know that his success in the profession is assured. Mr. Mills has now engaged in business on his own account and will, without a doubt, make a big success. For the present he is in Augusta, but will likely locate later in Savannah.

PROMINENT CUMBERLAND TRUCKER IS ASSAULTED

May Home—Horse Saved Life.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Fayetteville, N. C., May 9. — Maurice Bill, a well-known farmer and trucker, of Cumberland, was attacked by two negroes about 8:30 last night, near Fayetteville, while driving home. The two men, one very large, approached Bill's buggy and the large man struck Bill twice with a stick on the head and arm. The horse became frightened, and ran, leaving the negroes standing in the road.

Hill was rendered partially unconscious for a while and did not recover until he reached a neighbor's house, between Fayetteville and his own home, about five miles from town. There he remained all night. His sons, becoming alarmed, went in search of him, and notified the sheriff here. The sheriff and a posse went in an auto to look for him, but failed to find him, but found lying in the road Bill's hat and the stick which they supposed had been used in assaulting him. It was a stout bludgeon. Bill was carried home this morning. He is suffering from the blows, but is not dangerously hurt.

NO CHARGE FOR ADMISSION

Voluntary Contributions Will Be Received for Playgrounds at Lecture by Mrs. Stoner Tonight.

There will be no charge for admission to the Hemenway auditorium to hear the lecture tonight at 8:30 o'clock by Mrs. Winifred Sackville Stoner, who will be assisted by her daughter, but voluntary contributions will be received for the playgrounds for the different schools. This was decided upon by Mr. John J. Blair, superintendent of the city schools, after a conference with the principals of the schools. The public is cordially invited and it is hoped that the contributions at the door will be liberal as the movement for providing recreation centers for the children of the city is a worthy one.

"After a conference with Miss Eliza Meares, Mrs. Hettie Fennell and Mr. Hamilton, principals of the William Hooper, Cornelius Harnett and Hemenway schools respectively," said Mr. Blair yesterday, "it has been decided to adopt the plan of a voluntary contribution instead of a fixed admission to the "New Education" demonstration by Mrs. Stoner at the Hemenway auditorium Monday night at 8:30 o'clock.

"If those who have bought tickets desire, the money will be refunded or the tickets may be given as a donation.

"The public may be assured of a profitable evening's entertainment and at the same time an opportunity will be given to aid the playground movement whic his a most deserving enterprise."

Mrs. Stoner has written a book on "Natural Education" and has also published articles in various periodicals on this important subject. She has embodied the fundamental principles of her system of education, which she will explain in detail tonight, in what she calls the ten commandments of Natural Education. They are as follows:

"Thou shalt not administer unto thy child physical punishment.

"Thou shalt not scold thy child but give rewards for good behavior.

"Thou shalt never say 'Don't' to thy child.

"Thou shalt never say 'Must' to thy child.

"Thou shalt not give thy child occasion to disrespect thee.

"Thou shalt never frighten thy child.

"Thou shalt never allow thy child to say 'I can't.'

"Thou shalt always answer thy child's questions.

"Thou shalt not tease thy child.

"Thou shalt make thy home the most attractive place thy child can find."

INTERESTING SKETCH OF MR. RICHARD J. JONES

Odd Fellows to Celebrate Sixtieth Anniversary of His Election.

A sketch of Mr. Richard J. Jones, of Wilmington, Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the State of North Carolina, appears in an excellent article on the Grand Lodge in yesterday's News and Observer. The Grand Lodge meets in Hendersonville on May 18 and at that time will celebrate the 96th anniversary of the founding of the order, the 60th anniversary of the election of Grand Treasurers Jones and the 30th anniversary of the election of Grand Secretary Woodell, of Raleigh.

In connection with the article there is a splendid likeness of Grand Treasurer Jones and also of Grand Secretary Woodell and Grand Master Evans, of Greenville, N. C.

The following sketch of Mr. Jones appears in the article:

Born in New Hanover county, near Wilmington, February 5, 1822.

Initiated into Cape Fear Lodge No. 2 at Wilmington, July 8, 1848.

Entered the Grand Lodge of North Carolina at Wilmington, May 8, 1854.

Elected Grand Treasurer November 27, 1855.

Reelected until 1861 when the Civil war prevented further meetings of the Grand Lodge until 1866.

Reelected Grand Treasurer July 20, 1871.

Elected Grand Master, May, 1876.

Reelected Grand Treasurer May, 1877 and continuously ever since.

Elected grand representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge for two years, still holding the office of grand treasurer, May 1878.

The only person who ever held two elective offices at the same time, but he held the two for six years.

Has been an urgent advocate of Homes for the care of the aged and infirm, as well as the orphan children, and has been very liberal in his contributions to both. He was chairman of the committee that located and had built the building for the old folks at Goldsboro.

The following sketch of the Grand Secretary will also be of interest to many friends in Wilmington and elsewhere:

Born in Chatham county August 15, 1839.

Initiated into Seaton Gales Lodge No. 64, Raleigh, March 21, 1872.

Entered the Grand Lodge of North Carolina May, 1876.

Has not missed a session since entering

Appointed Grand Guardian of the Sovereign Grand Lodge September, 1878.

Elected Grand Master from the floor of the Grand Lodge May, 1882.

Elected Grand Representative for two years, 1873.

Elected Grand Secretary May, 1885, and continuously ever since.

He has given his life and all he has to the upbuilding and growth of Odd Fellowship in the State. Upon his motion in the Grand Lodge in 1888, the first dollar was raised to build an orphanage in North Carolina.

Has instituted more than two hundred lodges and lectured, including the conferring of degrees in subordinate lodges near two thousand times.

NIGHT FIRING AT CASWELL

Shipping and Fishing Interests Advised of Practice May 17-27.

The commanding officer at Fort Caswell, Col. C. A. Bennett, desires that shipping and fishing interests be informed that there will be night firing at Fort Caswell during the period of May 17 to 27.

Vessel within eight miles of the fort during the above night period are requested to display all lights possible that they may be seen and not be endangered from the firing. The nights of firing will be known from use of searchlights of the fort.

Building Permits Issued.

Building permits have been issued by the building inspector as follows: Percy Munson, ten-room residence at Fourth and Orange streets, estimated cost being $5,000; E. A. Palmgren, six-room residence on Perry avenue between 19th and 20th, estimated cost being $1,500.

ARE YOU SAVING THE DIMES?

If not, form the habit by using one of our Dime Savings Banks.

FREE!

Call in person at this bank and receive Free one of our Oval Pocket Savings Banks for Dimes.. We only ask that you deposit 10 cents for which we put into your Dime Bank one Dime Check, which is worth 10 cents when you bring in the bank and deposit the amount which you have saved.

THINK

for one minute how many Dimes are thrown away here and there, and what they will amount to if each of them is dropped into your little bank and then deposited with "The People's."

Call and get one of these little banks and save every dime you receive in change. They are convenient and of such size as can be carried in the lady's hand-bag or the man's pocket.

WE WANT YOU TO HAVE ONE.

THE PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK

CORNER FRONT AND PRINCESS STS.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Wilmington Savings & Trust Co.

AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON THE 1ST OF MAY, 1915.

ASSETS:

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS (Other than demand loans)	$1,889,458.24
NORTH CAROLINA STATE BONDS	15,500.00
ALL OTHER STOCKS, BONDS AND MORTGAGES	10,570.00
BANKING HOUSE	50,000.00
ALL OTHER REAL ESTATE OWNED	2,300.00
DEMAND LOANS	153,636.46
CASH—On Hand and in Banks	242,616.74
INVESTED TRUST FUNDS	94,596.00
TOTAL	$2,458,875.44

LIABILITIES:

CAPITAL	$ 100,000.00
SURPLUS	200,000.00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS	68,332.77
DIVIDENDS UNPAID	112.00
ACCRUED INTEREST DUE DEPOSITORS	10,000.00
BUILDING RESERVE	8,000.00
DEPOSITS	2,072,430.67
TOTAL	$2,458,875.44

I, John Lewis Williams, Cashier of the Wilmington Savings and Trust Company, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. JNO. LEWIS WILLIAMS.

Correct—Attest: N. B. RANKIN, JNO. D. BELLAMY, JR., Directors. J. V. GRAINGER,

State of North Carolina, New Hanover County.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 4th day of May, A. D. 1915. C. S. GRAINGER, Notary.

BERRIES MOVING RAPIDLY

Over Three Hundred Cars Shipped Last Week—Heavy Movement Today and Tomorrow—Prices Good.

Approximately 375 cars of strawberries were shipped North from this section last week, of which 200 cars were from the Chadbourn section and the remainder from points along the Wilmington and Weldon road. It is expected that the movement this week will be still larger and that at least 300 cars wil be shipped from the Chadbourn section and 150 from the W. & W. road. The prices are holding up well and the growers are expecting the yield to be nearly normal or about 900 cars.

The movement will probably reach its height by Wednesday of this week. The rain Friday night came at an opportune time and although it was followed by temperatures that have been rather cooler than was best for the crop, the conditions on the whole have been very favorable.

The lettuce movement the past week was also heavy, 60 cars having been shipped from New Hanover county. The prices during the first of the week were good, but declined considerably by Friday. It is expected that there will be some 30 or 40 cars shipped this week.

This week will see practically the end of both the strawberry and lettuce movements. In addition to the shipments in refrigerated cars there have also been large shipments by express, particularly from the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railroad. There were shipped from Atkinson in one day the past week 150 crates of berries, lacking just ten cars ofc being a car load.

ANTI-NARCOTICS LAW IS DRIVING MEN TO SEEK CURES

Habitues of Drugs, Shut Off From Supply, Go to Keeley.

(Greensboro Daily News.)

The Federal anti-narcotic or drug law has served to direct to Greensboro the attention and the hope of hundreds of persons who are addicted to the use of opium, morphine, laudanum and other similar or kindred drugs. The management of the Greensboro Keeley Institute reports a marked increase in drug patients since the Harrison act became effective March 1. There is, too, a noticeable increase in inquiries and in general interest in relieving habitues of opium or its derivatives of their unfortunate condition.

In the years past, more than 23 now, the Greensboro Keeley institute has given a helping hand to more than 8,000 men and women who have reached the depths of drug despair, or men who had felt the blighting influence of alcohol. Yet, with the realization of the wonderful accomplishments of treatment, of its great benefits to humanity and its proven service to mankind, the management feels that the treatment is now entering a season for an even greater usefulness.

The uninitiated, those who have had no actual contact with drugs or with those who are held fast in drug bondage, cannot grasp the full import of the present situation. Without treatment the drug is absolutely essential to the well being of habitues.

In the large cities, hundreds, finding their accustomed supply cut off and unable to gain entrance to hospitals, have been driven to suicide. The restrictions will become even more drastic when the system provided for the strict enforcement of the law combines thorough organization with experience. Already the government agents have lent their influence in awakening addicts to the necessity of treatment. In North Carolina and Virginia alone it is estimated that at least 25,000 white persons are addicted to the habitual use of drugs in some form.

Thousands of these people, a great proportion of whom owe their unfortunate plight to past sickness or suffering, are centering their thoughts and hopes upon Greensboro, where is located the largest of all the branch institutes administering the famous Keeley remedies. It is claimed for the Keeley treatment — and the years have fully borne out this claim — that it eliminates all desire or craving for drugs or alcohol, restores the health and worn out nervous system to a normal state; that it puts new hope, new vigor and new inspiration into the hearts and minds of even the most discouraged drink or drug-crazed mortal.

The statistics of the Keeley institute for the past 20 years show that 87 per cent. of the graduates have stayed cured. There is, however, no guarantee that a man will stay cured of the whiskey or drug habit or disease. The Keeley cure only promises that it will put a man on his feet where he was before he acquired his addiction, and thus enable him to make a fresh start. The presumption is that he found out enough about the baneful habit when he first lost his grip, and if he can once more get on solid ground he will hold firm. Some do not, but the Keeley cure is not responsible for them. The records, however, show that the vast majority do protect their cures.

It was these remarkable statistics which inspired Frank S. Woodson, of the Richmond Times-Dispatch, to declare that "The Keeley institute is Greensboro's greatest industrial enterprise—because Keeley saves men," and the late DeWitt Talmage to proclaim: "The Keeley cure has saved where nothing else under heaven would. It has on it the mark of approval of the Lord God Almighty."

SAILORS' DISHES.

Queer Names They Give the Things Cooked at Sea.

(From the Washington Star.)

"Dog's body" is a dish peculiar to the sailing ship and the "tramp steamer." There are other sailors' dishes of as unique a designation, but for the most part these odd dishes are confined to the old "windjammer," now rapidly passing out.

"Black pan," and "hoodle", however, are dishes still regularly seen in the quarters of the seamen and stokers, respectively. "Black pan consists of chicken, ham and roast beef. The variety, however, comprises scraps of food from the saloon tables, given to the men by the chef.

Every evening, after dinner, two of the men go aft to the galley and procure a couple of panfuls of the delicacies which they would never otherwise obtain. All this material destined for the sailors is thrown into a big pan in the galley; hence the name. Why it is called black, no one knows.

"Hoodle" is a dish peculiar to stokers. It also is made from scraps from the saloon tables, with the exception that occasionally raw pork and beef are used in its make up. It is made as follows:

All meat is stripped from the bones and thrown on a chopping board, along with some raw onions, potatoes and the like. When it has been chopped into small pieces a liberal quantity of salt, forecastle butter, bay leaves and other seasoning is added. Each stoker has brought a tin bucket aboard with him, and into this bucket he places his "whack" of the mixture after giving the bucket a liberal coating of butter. Then the cover is placed over the whole.

On duty he has his bucket with him, placing it among the ashes of his fires. By the time his watch is concluded it is thoroughly cooked and is carried off by the stoker.

UNPRODUCTIVE PROPERTY.

The best insurance against it, whether it be lots, losenges or lorgnettes, is Newspaper Advertising. Are you on?

HOW "TIZ" HELPS SORE, TIRED FEET

Good-bye sore feet, burning feet, swollen feet, sweaty feet, smelling feet, tired feet.

Good-bye corns, callouses, bunions and raw spots. No more shoe tightness, no more limping with pain or drawing up your face in agony. "TIZ" is magical, acts right off. "TIZ" draws out all the poisonous exudations which puff up the feet. Use "TIZ" and forget your foot misery. Ah! how comfortable your feet feel. Get a 25 cent box of "TIZ" now at any druggist or department store. Don't suffer. Have good feet, glad feet, feet that never swell, never hurt, never get tired. A year's foot comfort guaranteed or money refunded.

REMOVAL NOTICE

May 10, 1915.

On and after this date, we will be located at our new office, where we will be glad to welcome our friends. All orders, remittances and communications should be hereafter addressed as follows:

Roger Moore's Sons & Co.

Pythian Building, 206 Princess St., Wilmington, N. C.

Telephones: Office, 154; Warehouse, 1037-J.

:: BUILDERS' SUPPLIES ::

Large Stock—Prompt Service

W. B. THORPE & CO.

'Phone 789

SOCIAL and PERSONAL

The public library will be closed at 1 o'clock today on account of this being Memorial day.

* * *

Mrs. N. M. Harten was in the city yesterday en route to Bay City, Mich., where she is returning for the summer, after having spent the winter with her husband and son at Bolton.

* * *

Among the passengers expected this morning on the Clyde steamer Cherokee are the following: Mr. W. B. Taylor, Miss Mary Curtis, Mrs. C. Curtis, Mr. F. L. Munds, Miss Lucille Reamey and Mr. R. C. Hicks.

* * *

Yesterday's Raleigh News and Observer: "Mr. and Mrs. Marx S. Nathan left yesterday for their home in Wilmington, the theatrical season having closed. Mr. Nathan, who has been manager of the Academy of Music for the past six seasons, has made many friends while here. Mrs. Nathan, who has been here for the past season only, has also made many friends."

* * *

Wilmington friends have received from the Department of Music of the North Carolina State Normal and Industrial College, Greensboro, N. C., invitations to attend a piano recital by Miss Ruth Pamola Gaither, of the class of 1915, assisted by Miss Genevieve Pearce Moore, contralto, in the college auditorium on Wednesday, May 12th, 1915, at 4 p. m. The programme as given indicates an event of more than passing interest.

* * *

Warsaw, N. C., May 8. — Miss Evelyn Anderson gave a very enjoyable porch party in honor of her little house guest, Miss Francis Cherry, of Mt. Olive, at the Warsaw Inn, on Saturday morning, at 10.30 o'clock. There were three tables of Rook played, after which Miss Louise Anderson served sandwiches and tea. Those present were Misses Francis Cherry, Martha Best, Julia Ricks, Bessie Barden, Martha Gresham, Fannie Monroe, Willie Loftin, Elizabeth Anderson and Fannie Johnson.

* * *

G. F. C. COMMENCEMENT GREENSBORO THIS MONTH.

Attractive invitations have been received in the city as follows:

The Faculty and Graduating Class
of
Greensboro College for Women
request the honor of your presence
at their
Seventy-seventh Annual Commencement Exercises
May twenty-third to twenty-fifth
nineteen hundred and fifteen
Greensboro, North Carolina

The exercises begin Sunday, May 23rd at 11 a. m., with baccalaureate sermon by Bishop James H. McCoy, D. D., of Birmingham, Ala., with the anniversary Y. W. C. A. sermon by Bishop Atkins, of Waynesville the same evening at 8:30.

On Monday the class day exercises wil be held at 5 p. m. with the expression recital at 8:30 p. m.

On Tuesday, May 25th, at 10:30 a. m., the graduating exercises will be held and at 11:30 a. m. the literary address will be delivered by Dr. Henry Louis Smith, president of Washington and Lee University. At 3:30 the business meeting of the Alumnae Association will be held with the annual concert at 8:30 p. m. The graduates this year are as follows:

A. B. Degree—Alcez Aycock, Laura Clement, Sibyl Howard Cox, Hilda Crawford, Hazel Cable Denny, Anna Neal Fuller, Jennie Lee Hunter, Jeannette Monroe Pearce, Ina Elizabeth Pegram, Edith Elizabeth Petree, Hettie Belle Rochelle, Lucy Belle Cotton, Helen Louise Weaver, Nada Elaine Wynne.

School of Music, Piano—Helene Ethel Barbour, Martha Lindsay Clement, Hilda Crawford, Lillian Pritchett, Alma Ormond Richardson, Myrtle Sherrill.

Art—Elizabeth Sullivan Crews.

Domestic Science and Art—Kathryn White, Edelweiss King.

HOW WILMINGTON HELPED

Interesting Volume Gives History of Yellow Fever Epidemic in Portsmouth in Year 1855.

Mr. L. L. Boon, of Wilmington, has an interesting volume, published in 1856, in which is given a report of the Portsmouth Relief Association and its work for the relief of Portsmouth, Va., during the prevalence of the yellow fever epidemic there in 1855. The report of the Treasurer, given in the volume, shows that Wilmington citizens contributed a total of $1,216.71, and the Wilmington and Manchester railroad $123.50, which was more than double the amount contributed by any other city in North Carolina.

The total amount sent for the relief of the suffering was $86,067.63. Contributions were sent from States as far West as Missouri and as far North as Maine.

There were over 900 deaths from the epidemic, and over 300 children made orphans by the dreaded disease. A liberal estimate of the population of the city during the fever places it at 4,000, of which a little more than half were white.

The disease was brought to Portsmouth in the United States steamer Ben Franklin, which came from the China sea around the coast of South America. An interesting fact in connection with the epidemic was the fact that the port officers, who allowed the vessel to enter, afterwards was discharged and for the remainder of his life was ostracised by the people of Portsmouth.

The epidemic made its first appearance at Gosport, near Portsmouth, early in July, but there had been no case in Portsmouth until August 1st, in 1855. The disease spread with such rapidity that by August 4th there were 15 cases in a single square, and from this point it was diffused rapidly throughout every quarter of the city. The average mortality at the time was six or eight, daily, and of new cases 15 to 20.

All earthly means proved inefficient to stop the spread of the plague, and the Mayor of Portsmouth asked the people of the city to observe August 8th as a day of fasting and humiliation. There were many proffers of aid from outside sources, but the pestilence pursued its course with accelerated pace in spite of the almost superhuman means used to stop it. The negroes became infected. It spared neither age, sex nor condition.

The number of deaths during the latter days of August averaged ten to 15 daily, and it was not until early in September that the utmost fury of the epidemic was exhibited. The greatest mortality occurred on September 2nd, when, on the Holy Sabbath 32 persons—one in a hundred of population—ceased to live. The mortality for the week commencing on that day reached the fearful number of 150, or five per cent. of the total population. The number of deaths became so great that it was with difficulty the most common offices of burial were performed.

In the volume are printed letters from representative citizens from cities throughout the country. The first one from Wilmington was written on August 27th and was written by T. Burr, Jr., who says: "I take pleasure in enclosing you check for $117, being contributions left with me by a portion of our citizens for the relief in part of the people of Portsmouth, now afflicted with pestilence."

L. J. Fleming, general superintendent of the Wilmington and Manchester railroad, on September 10th sent a check for $123.50, the amount contributed by persons in the employ of the road. He also wrote that all physicians and nurses, provided with certificates by the proper committees, would be passed free of charge over this road during the prevalence of the epidemic.

Thomas M. Gardner, treasurer of St. John's Lodge of Masons, sent a check for $50 on September 13th, which was contributed by St. John's Lodge and Concord Chapter.

On the same day John MacRae, who was mayor at that time, sent a check for $500, which was contributed by citizens here. One hundred barrels were also sent at the same time. On the 17th Mayor MacRae enclosed a second check for $500, contributed by Wilmington citizens for the relief of the suffering. At the same time another hundred barrels of tar were forwarded and two casks of rice.

On September 27th James G. Swann wrote that the ladies of Wilmington had sent by express six boxes of clothing.

—Mr. G. E. Hobe, local representative of the Fruit Growers' Express, returned last night from Chicago, Ill., where he was called a week ago on account of the death of his mother.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

—Mr. T. S. Pace, of Wilson, was a guest at the Orton yesterday.

—M. H. Schulken, Esq., of Whiteville, was a visitor in the city esterday.

—Capt. J. F. Bussels, of Southport, was in the city yesterday, a guest at the Orton.

—Mr. B. S. Koonce, of Chadbourn, was among those registered at the Orton yesterday.

—Messrs. V. B. McMilan, T. S. Golden and N. Web Nixon, of Lumberton, were guests yesterday at the Orton.

—Mr. Harry Haley, editor of the Southport News, was in the city last night en route home from Greensboro.

LOCAL DOTS.

—Etta Boyd, a colored woman, was arrested yesterday morning by Plainclothesman D. W. Coleman, on a charge of stealing a lot of clothes from another negro woman. She was locked up at the police station to await a hearing before the Recorder this morning.

—Mr. L. T. New, who runs a grocery store on Castle street between Sixth and Seventh, was arrested Saturday by Special Officer H. Mack Godwin on a warrant sworn out before Justice Harriss in which it is charged that he cashed a worthless check for a small amount. He gave bond for his appearance today before Justice Harriss.

WAKE FOREST ELECTIONS

Literary Society Name Editors for the College Magazines.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Wake Forest, May 8.—The Euzelian and Philomathian Literary societies have both held their elections for anniversary speakers, society day speakers, an dthe editors of The Student and The Howler The result of the elections is as follows:

Anniversary Orators—E. B. Cox, of New Hanover, Eu., and Kyle M. Yates, of Wake, Phi.

First Anniversary Debaters—W. S. Burleson, of Buncombe, Eu., and I. L. Bennett, of Brunswick, Pho.

Second Anniversary Debaters—D. C. Hughes, of Cleveland, Eu., and P. S. Daniel, of Granville, Phi.

President of Anniversary Debate, S. B. Moore, of Cashwell, Pho.

Secretary of Anniversary Debate—L. P. Hendrix, of Davie, Eu.

President of Society Day—M. W. Edgerton, Eu., of Henderson; Secretary, J. S. Brewer, of Sampson, Phi.

Society Day Orators—R. C. Redwine, of Davie, and A. C. Lovelace, of Rutherford, Eu., and J. C. Powell, of Duplin, and C. Thomas, of Brunswick, Phi.

Junior Debaters—L. W. Chapell, of Perquimmans, Eu., and I. E. Carlyle, of Wake, Phi.

Sophomore Debaters—D. P. McCann, of Surry, Eu., and H. E. Olive, of Johnston, Phi.

Editor in Chief of The Student—W. H. Deitrick, of Pittsylvania, Va., and Carey Hunter, Jr., of Wake.

Associate Editors of The Student—H. W. G. Owens, of Rutherford, Eu., and F. W. Carroll, of Pitt, Phi., and W. B. Sinclair, of Henderson, Phi.

Business Manager of The Student—E. P. Whitlet, of Wake, Eu., and assistant, F. S. Hutchins, of Forcyth, Phi.

Editor in Chief of The Howler—H. R. Paschal, of Chatham, Phi.

Senior Editors of The Howler—J. B. Jones, of Cleveland, Eu., and D. H. Ives, of Moore, Phi., and associate senior editor, W. B. Wright, of Buncombe, Eu.

Junior Editors—R. K. White, of Northampton, Eu., and D. E. Buckner, of Alamance, Phi.

Sophomore Editor—W. E. Clark, of Wake, Phi.

Business Manager of The Howler—R. F. Hough, of Stanly, Eu., and assistant, W. C. Harward, of Chatham, Phi.

MOTHER'S DAY AT WILSON.

Several of the Sunday Schools Have Special Services for the Occasion.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Wilson, May 9.—Mother's day was observed in the Sunday schools of the Methodist and Christian churches this morning and with considerable interest and enthusiasm. At the other Sunday school services large attendance featured the day. At the Baptist church the first steps were taken toward the establishment of the graded system in Sunday school work.

The friends of Dr. Carl Moore are happy over his complete recovery and the announcement that he expects to be able to resume his practice and continue to reside in Wilson.

Arrangements have been completed for the Memorial day exercises Monday. Judge Carter, who is to preside over the May term of court, has advised Sheriff Rowe that court will not meet until Tuesday. The address of the memorial exercises will be delivered by Mr. O. Max Gardner, of Shelby.

BICKETT HAS MAJORITY OF VOTE IN A BASKET

Attorney General Absolutely Certain He Will Be Elected Governor.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Kinston, N. C., May 9.—"Are you going to be the next Governor of North Carolina?"

"A young lady went before a priest. 'I have sinned, father,' she said. Inquired of as to the nature of her iniquity, she bowed her head. 'I have permitted a man to kiss me,' she stated. The reverend person vouchsafed that that was not so grievous an offense; but 'How many times were you kissed?' Her answer was, 'I came to confess, father, not to boast.'"

The polished diamond of North Carolina eloquence then stated in all sincerity that he now has 83 1-3 per cent. of the Democratic vote in the state in a box. And from Greensboro to the mountains, he said, he has it "all" tied up good and fast.

Mr. Bickett answered the much-mooted question about when he would retire from his present office directly to the point: "I don't expect to quite until my term expires."

Mr. Bickett has head nothing about the name of N. J. Rouse, of Kinston, being mentioned as his possible successor. Although he had met Mr. Rouse several times of late, the latter had not intimated his candidacy. He was informed that not until Friday did the Kinston man himself have any idea that his friends were using his name in connection with the office which will be vacant after Mr. Bickett's term is up. He said he had heard of several other candidates being groomed, but had not given the matter any considerable attention.

MEMORIAL DAY CELEBRATED YESTERDAY AT ROCKY MOUNT

Lieutenant Governor E. L. Daughtridge Speaker of the Occasion.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Rocky Mount, N. C., May 9.—Confederate Memorial day was fittingly observed in this city today, Sunday, when a great audience gathered at the Masonic opera house and attended well appointed services arranged by the local Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy. There were several hundred fro mthis city that attended the exercises while there was numbered among the attendants a fair sprinkling members of the rapidly fading ranks, all of whom listened with rapt attention to every number of the programme.

Lieutenant Governor E. L. Daughtridge was the speaker of the occasion and he was introduced by Hon. F. S. Spruill. The introductory remarks of Mr. Spruill were well appointed and delivered in a happy style. The address of the lieutenant governor was a glowing and eloquent tribute to the veterans of the lost cause, and the Rebel yell given as lustily almost as during the Sixty's more than once interrupted the speaker. The music for the occasion was by the Rocky Mount concert band. While following the service of memorial the young ladies who embrace the Bethel Heroes Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy here brought great armfuls of flowrs, and headed a march to Pineview cemetery, where the graves of the soldiers were decorated.

STERILIZED THE SACRED FEZ

Touches of Ridiculous Sometimes Relieve War Hospital Strain

(From the New York Evening Post)

John T. Oakman, an architect, who drove one of the ambulances of the American Hospital in Northern France for several months last winter, lectured on his experiences and the work of the hospital yesterday afternoon at the studio of Miss Margaret Brown, 33 west Sixty-seventh street, for the benefit of the American Hospital. One of the incidents he described proves that even in the hospitals in which the wounded soldiers are nursed back to life a touch of the ridiculous sometimes lightens the work.

"The nurse of this war," said Mr. Oakman, "a pretty and distinguished-looking lady, in a wide-winged coif, was at some pains to show us her pet patient, a very big, a very black and very contented Turco in a green fez. She told us that when he was first brought in he was quite badly wounded and unconscious. They removed his clothing soaked with mud and blood, and put him in a hospital wrapper, while his uniform was sent to be cleaned. After the Turco had been placed in his bed and the clothing was out of the way, the interpreter, an old African soldier, rushed up to the surgeon in charge.

"'Why?' returned the surgeon. 'It's dirty enough'—

"'Yes, yes, but he wears it to show that he has made the pilgrimage to Mecca, and he has undoubtedly never had it off since. If he discovers it has been sterilized there will be more slaughter in this ward than in the trench he has just come out of'."

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Supervising Architect's Office, Washington, D. C., May 3, 1915.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 P. M. June 7, 1915, and then opened for an electric lighting plant at the United States quarantine station at Cape Fear N. C., in accordance with the drawing and specification, copies of which may be had at this office in the discretion of the Supervising Architect. Jos. A. Wetmore, Acting Supervising Architect. N. B.—Bidders are required to return the drawing and specification without marks, notes, or other mutilations. The Government frank sent to intending bidders is to be used for the return of drawing and specifications, and for no other purpose.

Marguerite Clark, in "Gretna Green," at Victoria Theatre Tomorrow.

"The Adventures OF THE Yellow Curl Papers"

Violet Merserean and Wm. Garwood in a Great Two-Reel Comedy Drama.

"SHADOWS OF THE HARBOR"
Nobert Myles and Edna Payne, in a Thrilling Two-Reel United Drama.

"THE ARTIST AND THE VENGEFUL ONE"
Rosemary Theby and Harry Myers, in a Great Single Reel Dramatic Feature.

"TWO HEARTS AND A SHIP"
Vicky Forde and Eddie Lyons in a Stupendous Scream.

BIJOU

THEATRICAL

Big Shows at Bijou.

Did you ever see such a piling up of big things as the Bijou is handing out to their patrons these days? Today begins another week of big things, "The Yellow Curl Papers," in which is featured pretty Violet Merserean with handsome William Garwood. It's the first of a series of big productions to star this couple in, and promises to be one of the very most enjoyable features of the week. It's a story of stage life, and an enterprising press agent, one that you will thoroughly enjoy every flash of.

"Shadows of the Harbor" is a great two-reel United dramatic feature with Nobert Myles and Edna Payne, whom you've seen in big Universal productions, playing the leading roles. It's a thrilling story of mystery, treachery and intrigue, and will thrill you throughout.

"The Artist and the Vengeful One" is a great single reel dramatic feature with Harry Myers and Rosemary Theby playing the leading roles, one of those out-of-the-ordinary dramas which you seldom see.

Then there's a rousing Nestor scream with Vicky Forde and Eddie Lyons. It's "Two Hearts and a Ship." Don't miss it.

IOWA WOMAN TELLS OTHERS

How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Carried Her Safely Through Change of Life.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa.—"At the Change of Life the doctor said I would have to give up my work and take my bed for some time as there was no help for me but to lie still. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and kept up my work and now I am over the Change and that is all I took. It was better for me than all the doctor's medicines I tried. Many people have no faith in patent medicines but I know this is good."—Mrs. E. J. RICKETS, 354 8th Avenue, West, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Such warning symptoms as sense of suffocation, hot flashes, headaches, backaches, dread of impending evil, timidity, sounds in the ears, palpitation of the heart, sparks before the eyes, irregularities, constipation, variable appetite, weakness and inquietude, and dizziness, are promptly heeded by intelligent women who are approaching the period in life when woman's great change may be expected.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound invigorates and strengthens the female organism and builds up the weakened nervous system. It has carried many women safely through this crisis.

If there are any complications you don't understand write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of and pursuant to a decree of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of North Carolina, sitting in Bankruptcy, in a cause therein pending, entitled "In the Matter of G. Henry Haar, Bankrupt, in Bankruptcy," the undersigned duly elected Trustee in Bankruptcy of the estate of said G. Henry Haar, Bankrupt, will, on Monday, the 24th day of May, 1915, at 12 o'clock M., at the Court House door in New Hanover County, offer nad expose to sale for cash, to the highest bidder, the following real estate situated in the City of Wilmington and bounded and described as follows:

FIRST TRACT.

Beginning at a point in the Northern line of Pender Avenue, 82 ft. 6 in. East from the Northeast intersection of Pender Avenue and 20th Street, and running thence North parallel to 20th street 113 ft. to an alley; thence East parallel to Pender Avenue 49 ft. 6 in.; thence South parallel to 20th street 113 ft. to the Northern line of Pender Avenue; thence West along Pender Avenue 49 ft. 6 in. to the beginning. Being all of Lot 9, and East half of Lot 10, in Block 21, according to the map of Carolina Place, which map is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of New Hanover County, in Book 48, at page 180.

SECOND TRACT.

Beginning at a point in the Northern line of Princess Street 99 ft. East from the Northeast intersection of 16th and Princess streets, and running thence North parallel to 16th street 165 ft. to a ten-foot alley; thence East, parallel to Princess street 33 ft.; thence South parallel to 16th Street 165 ft. to the Northern line of Princess street; thence West along Princess street 33 ft. to the beginning. Being part of Lots 3, 4 and 5, in Block 451, according to the official plan of Wilmington.

This sale is made subject to confirmation by the Court.

FRANK HERBST,
Trustee.

Dated April 19th, 1915.
Robert Ruark,
Attorney for Trustee.
ap21,27;my3,10.

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"A willful penuriousness is better than a wasteful extravagance. Simonides, being reproached with parsimony, said he would rather enrich his enemies after his death than borrow of his friends in his lifetime."

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Prunes	10c	Prunes	14c
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ELVINGTON & MINTZ

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

MARKET RECEIVED BAD SHOCK

News of the Loss of the Lusitania Causes Break But Conditions Better Themselves, Says Clews.

New York, May 8.—The market received a bad shock from the news of the sinking of the Lusitania. Prices broke heavily in the war group, and for a time a panic seemed imminent. There was a rush to sell long stocks, especially in shares which led the recent rise. In the better class of securities, however, the fall was less serious, and more or less support was afforded. The close was better than might have been expected. Confidence has naturally been badly shaken by this disaster, the outcome of which upon public opinion it is yet to early to forecast. Much depends upon the self-control which the American people display. Thus far under the strong lead of President Wilson the country has taken things calmy and kept its head. It is to be hoped that this spirit will continue, and that our people will not unduly embarrass the administration by their resentment spirit. The remarks which follow were written before the disaster to the Lusitania, and must be accepted accordingly.

After the recent advance in values the market was ripe for a reaction. Realisations had weakened the situation, and induced large operators to encourage lower prices. Current events also proved that war is still the dominating influence. This is especially true of foreign trade, and largely true of domestic trade, notwithstanding the flash of temporary prosperity caused by war contracts. The money and credit situation by war contracts. The money and credit situation in its relation to the war should be closely watched. In the nine months since the war began, the principal belligerents have issued nearly $10,000,000,000 in loans. This prodigious wastage must go on while the war lasts, the intensity and bitterness of the struggle indicating that it cannot be ended until the resources of some of the contestants are exhausted, and others seriously impaired. These conditions are not yet in sight. Of course, trade is going on in the belligerent countries to a very considerable though lessened degree; and the curtailed demand for credit on this account has maerially aided foreign governments in raising these vast sums which could hardly be obtained fro mcurrent national savings. Little foreign capital is going into ne wenterprises, and this too makes it easier to provide resources for the contestants. New York today is practically the leading intenational and monetary center, and may remain so until the war closes. Many millions of American money have already been invested in foreign securities and a continuance o fthis movement must be anticipated. Our own home investments have also been very considerable of late, including as they do large borrowings or extensions, such as those by New York State, New York Central, New York, New Haven & Hartford, Missouri, Kansas & Texas, Baltimore & Ohio, and other issues. The Pennsylvania has just announced a new issue of $65,000,000, largely for the purpose of taking up mbaturing obligations. These developments are proof of very satisfactory investment conditions in the United States; for in addition to the great activity in bonds last month, this market absorbed with astonishing ease a large amount of American securities returned from abroad; all of which means that the United States is getting out of debt at a very favorable opportunity. The new security issues announced in April amounted to $153,000,000, compared with $57,000,000 in March and $292,000,000 a year ago. These figures were, of course, much swelled by the New York Central and Baltimore & Ohio issues, but they do not include the large sums negotiated or being negotiated on Canadian, Argentine, French and other foreign accounts. When all of these are taken into consideration, it will be found that the United States has shown remarkable investing power, not withstanding the dullness of general business for the past year or two. Beyond question popular extravagence has been checked, and this has been a potent factor in augmenting public savings, out of which all investments must be made.

Home trade improves very slowly. Confidence is well maintained and, if anything, shows a further strengthening. Industries stimulated by war contracts and, of course exceedingly active, and prosperity of this character, though new orders are coming in more slowly than expected. Our textile trades are in fair condition. Demand for cotton goods has improved somewhat, and prices are steady to firm. Woolen goods have been aided materially by war contracts. The importation of textiles has been checked by war; consequently the reduction in the tariff has not had its anticipated effect. A movement, however, is already under way for revision of the textile schedules, particularly those which were most severely cut. In the building trades there has been a partial revival of activity, although this division of industry is still running below normal. Business is at its best n the Western grain belt. In the South there is still more or less sluggishness owing to the unsatisfactory position of cotton. American railroads appear to be fairly well, the net earnings for March on 117 roads being $47,50,000, against $48,500,000 the year before. There is god reason to hope that subsequent statements may be more satisfactory. Attention is now being turned to crop prospects. The season is a late one, but indications point to a full acreage for all crops except cotton. It is practically certain that the war will cause a large demand for American food products for some time to come. To that extent our farmers can depend upon a liberal export demand at profitable prices. The deficiency in cotton in the South will be more than compensated for by the variety of other products grown. The wheat outlook is flattering and some authorities are estimating that this country will produce a crop approaching a billion bushels, compared with 891,000,000 bushels last year. The agrcultural outlook in this country is all that could be reasonably desired. So, too, is the mineral outlook. There is an enormous demand for copper. The demand for iron is bound to increase, and so also is that of coal, and many of the minor minerals. The general export trade has been slowing down somewhat, owing to the close of the seaso nin grain and cotton, and our imports have been showing a partial revival. The excess of exports will, therefore, run upon a small scale, despite of war shipments, until the autumn revives the demand for wheat and cotton.

The money situation is as satisfactory as could be expected, circumstances considered. Funds are plentiful to god borrowers, the commercial demands being comparatively light. There has been a considerable expansion in loans owing to financial operations, and the new Federal reserve law has materially increased the available resources of the banks. The one danger at present to be studiously avoided is an over-expansion of credit and consequent dangerous inflation. This stage has not yet been reached, but it is a very potent danger which should be kept constantly in view. Gold imports have been renewed despite the fact that we now have more gold than we need. This movemnt must be attributed largely to shipments of war materials and foodstuffs. If these continue Europe may send us securities, rather than gold, especially as the supply in the Bank of England is steadily decreasing. As repeatedly indicated the outlook is for a god trading market, because enough stirring events are going on to make stanation impossible. The war is still a serious and may be a prolonged uncertainty.

E RHNYSHRDLUU
HENRY CLEWS.

SOUTHERN COTTON REVIEW

Most Outstanding Feature of the Week Was Sudden Slump After Sinking of the Lusitania.

New Orleans, May 9.—The outstanding feature of the cotton market this week was the weakness immediately after the sinking of theLusitania. Not since the opening of the war last summer has the market shown such a rapid decline, prices crumbling away nearly a half a cent a pound in a short time after the first rumors of the disaster were received.

The principal idea back of the selling caused by the sinking of the Lusitania appeared to be that it might result in fresh and far-reaching international complications. Also, it was feared that this evidence of German activity might result in prohibitive insurance rates at sea which would almost shut off cotton exports.

At the lowest of the week trading months were 72 to 89 points under last week's final prices. The week closed at a net loss of 67 to 77 points. At the best of the week the strongest months were only 2 to 3 points over last week's close.

While the new crop is gaining in importance as a market factor it is hardly likely in the near future for crop and weather news to assume the importance they usually do at this time of the year as traders are too absorbed with the political situation.

THE COTTON SITUATION.

Market Weak, Under Heavy Realising. International Affairs the Cause.

New York, May 8. — A reaction in cotton prices, the imminence of which was suggested in last week's advices, transpired during the week. The primary reason was the adverse developments in the theatre of war, but the real cause was a weak statistical position and the fact that the situation's constructive factors had been over-discounted. There is no doubt that the possibilities in the Chinese-Japanese controversy were a very unfavorable influence, for, should war between the two countries eventuate, it would mean a great curtailment in the demand for raw cotton as well as for manufactured goods. Japan is a large buyer of American cotton, while China is a heavy consumer of manufactured goods, not only from this country, but from Europe. How seriously the Manchester markets would be affected is evidenced by the fact that from the beginning of the rumors of trouble English manufacturers have been heavy sellers of the staple, both here and at Liverpool. The outcome is still, of course, uncertain, and there is a lingering hope that the difficulty may be patched up, but until it is, purchases of cotton, even at the enormous decline of well over 100 points from the season's high prices, are more or less hazardous.

The preliminary acreage estimates are still of little value. Among the experts hardly two agree, some placing the reduction as low as 10 per cent. while others claim that the curtailment will reach 30 per cent. It is the same with fertilizer, the guesses ranging from a reduction of 15 per cent. up to 50 per cent. The first report of acreage which will be entitled to serious consideration is that of the "Financial Chronicle," usually published in the early part of June. The estimate of this trade paper has in the past been fairly accurate and it is probable that this year its figures will be accepted as an approximately correct indication of the cultivated area. One favorable factor in the situation is the continued heavy exports, but well known authorities in the trade contend that this represents past business, and that in view of the heavy European stocks, which are record-breakers, a most decided falling off in the outgo will be noticed from now on. Not only are European stocks record-breakers, but, as previously pointed out, the world's visible supply is over 7,0000,000 bales, which exceeds any previous figures at this season of the year by almost two million bales. Considering the price of the staple, these statistics hardly justify a bullish position unless it develops later that consumption increases beyond present expectations or the next crop is well below normal. As yet, we have nothing on which to base an accurate estimate of supply and demand conditions covering the next six months. Until crop prospects, then, are more clearly defined, it would appear wise to defer purchases except on weak spots, and then only for quick turns.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.

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Arrived.

Str. Cherokee, Bunnell, New York, C. J. Becker, agent.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in Port at Wilmington, North Carolina.

Steamers.

Str. Hartington (Br.), 2,500 tons, Duff, Heide & Co.

Str. Nicaria (Ger.), 3,289 tons, Hollasch, Heide & Co.

Str. Kiel (Ger.), 2,872 tons, Linke, at Southport, Heide & Co.

Read Star Business Locals.

MARKET SHOWS ITS STRENGTH

American Financial Matters Firm As Demonstrated by Behavior of Market Last Week.

New York, May 9.—All other developments of the week including the complicated situation in the Far East, were swept aside Friday and Saturday while the financial markets of two hemispheres paused to ponder the result of Germany's latest exploit. The sinking of the Lusitania was recognized as an event of world-wide importance and no attempt was made to minimize its possible results.

In point of fact the New York market gave the strongest proof of i ability to withstand the shock. Values fell precipitately Friday, but soon made material recoveries. Saturday another selling wave threatened to effect severe declines, but again the list made prompt response.

Dispassionate observers believe of the coming week will bear more directly on the torpedoing of the British liner, the Gulf Light incident, Italy's attitude and the outcome of Japan's ultimatum to China.

As for the stock market itself it will be interesting to observe the effect of recent happenings on stocks which have received their greatest momentum from "war orders."

WILMINGTON PEANUT MARKET.

(Quoted by J. S. Funchess & Co.)

Wilmington, May 4. — North Carolina Peanuts—Market, steady. Fancy hand-picked, 90c.; No. 1, machine picked, 85c. per bushel.

Virginia Peanuts — Steady. Jumbos, 77c.; fancy hand-picked, 66c.; No. 1, machine picked, 60c. per bushel.

Spanish Peanuts—Steady. No. 1, small, machine picked, 85c.; Jumbos, 75c per bushel.

All receipts, light.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

(Quoted by W. J. Meredith, May 1.)

CORN—$2.10 per sack.

PEAS—Black eyed peas, $2.75 per bu.; cow peas, market not open.

POTATOES — Irish potatoes, 80@85c. per bu. Sweet potatoes, yams, $1.00 per bu. Good demand.

BEEF—Native dressed, 7@9c.; good sales.

PORK—Small, 10c. per lb.

SHEEP—Out of season.

WOOL—Burry, 14 to 15c.; black wool, 16 to 17c.; first-class white wool, 20c.; free, 20@21c. per lb.

HIDES—Green salt, 13c.; dry flints, 17c. per lb.; good demand.

NORTH CAROLINA BACON — Old hams, 18@19c.; sides and shoulders, 15c. lb. Good demand.

BEESWAX—Firm, 25c. per lb.; dull.

POULTRY — Chickens, grown, 40@45c. Spring, 20@30c. per head; good demand. Turkeys, out of season.

EGGS—15@17c. per doz.; very dull.

PETERSBURG PEANUT MARKET

(Reported by Rogers, Plummer & Co. Inc.)

Petersburg, Va., April 26, 1915.

Spanish, farmers stock—Market weaker. Holders asking $1; cleaners bidding 90c.

Virginias, farmers stock—Market steady. Fancy jumbo 3 3-4c per pound; fancy handpicked, 3 1-2c per pound; extra prime, 3 1-2c per pound; shelling stock, 2 1-4 to 2 3-4c per pound.

DOSHER HEADS MASTER PLUMBERS OF STATE.

Elected President at Session Held at Rocky Mount—Joy Ride Is Given.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Rocky Mount, N. C., May 9.—The fifth annual session of the Master Plumbers' Asosciation of North Carolina, after a thre days' session here, came to a close Saturday with a social session, which included an automobile trip through Nash and Edgecombe counties and a big barbecue dinner, "with trimmings," at Harris Springs. A number of automobiles took, the attending members of the counties and the trip ended at the springs where an elaborate dinner was served. Following the dinner an interesting talk was made by Lieutenant Governor E. L. Daughtridge. The lieutenant governor was given close attention and his remarks were frequently interrupted by applause from his audience.

At the closing business session which was held last night Raleigh was chosen as the next place of meeting, the date selected, though not finally confirmed, being April 15, 16, 17. Officers for th ensuing year elected were: President W. P. Dosier, of Wilmington, first vice president; J. A. Haley, of Charlotte, second vice-president; H. H. Hobbs, of Goldsboro, third vice-president, W. E. Mundy, of Statesville; secretary and treasurer, J. W. Thurman, of Rocky Mount. National state vice-president, John Slaughter, of Goldsboro. Delegates to the national convention, C. F. Bland, of Washington, and S. M. Stephens, of Asheville.

Many of the delegates stayed over for attendance at the Norfolk-Rocky Mount ball game, while others departed by the early afternoon trains. Others left last night.

WILMINGTON BEAUTIFUL.

To the Editor of The Star:

Decked in a regal garb of spring foliage and flowers, Wilmington presents a picture of lovliness which is a delight to the eye of everyone. The progress made in every direction within the past few years should be a matter of pride to our citizens. Our streets are now equal to those of any city—north or south—except for a few patches of sidewalk of which the property owners abutting seem exempt from the ordinance requiring granolithic walks.

Greenfield Park has developed into a veritable beauty spot, and offers delightful recreation to thousands of visitors in bathing, boating, fishing and dancing.

The Postoffice Park bids fair to become a perfect gem of horticultural lovliness; the committee having its development in charge have adopted an artistic and intelligent plan for which much credit is due them, especially when the small sum of money available for the work is considered. The intention is to give the park a semi-tropical character, in which trees and shrubs whose foliage is evergreen will predominate. Bordering the park is a hedge of arbor vitae, with a deep green outline. At the entrances are set out crepe myrtle trees and Japanese privet. (There should be at least two drinking fountains in this park.) There are about twenty camphor trees set out in the park; these will give a heavy perennial shade, it is said; the walk around the fountain is bordered with ivy, making a fine contrasting outline to the lighter green foliage. Around the fountain is set out pink spiraea, which gives a lovely effect. In the fountain are planted water lilies (have we not a public spirited citizen, with cents and sentiment who would perpetuate the memory of some person, places or thing, in the erection of an artistic figure for the fountain?) There are several yew trees set out, besides palms and caladiums. The grass is yet in embryo, but will eventually be fine.

If Wilmington now enjoys the vesture of a spring bride, in the verdure of the trees and shrubs—the blooms of the flowers—with fine avenues, etc., like al lthings finite, there is a fly speck on the icing, a coffee spot on the groom's shirt front, so to speak; her alleys, which are public thoroughfares, remain in their primitive state of noxious neglect. The one between Princess and Chestnut streets, connecting Second with Third street, which gives an excellent short out from the postoffice to the city hall, is specially cited for prompt improvement.

Ah well, we have a new city council! All good citizens hoped that with the assumption of office of these newly elected servants that spectacular politics, so freely indulged in by their predecessors, would be abjured, but from the initial performances of some of the new members, one would ask if we had not "jumped from the gas range to the fireless cooker?" These men should take themselves seriously to sincere, honest contemplation of their duties due the city of Wilmington, drop ward politics and manage the public's affairs with the same effort that they would a private enterprise.

Faithfully yours,
GEORGE P. COTCHETT.

Kinston, N. C., May 8.—The sheriff of Greene county at Snow Hill this week sold only one parcel of land at the annual sale for taxes. This record is believed not to have been equalled in the State. There were but 27 delinquents in the county, all of them paying within the time allotted save one.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

By virtue of the power vested in me under a judgment rendered at the April term, 1915, of the Superior Court of New Hanover County, in an action entitled "Geo. A. Grimsley, Trustee, vs. R. A. Wright, et als.," I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House door, in Wilmington, N. C., on Wednesday, May 19th, at 12 o'clock M., the following lots of land, located in the City of Wilmington, to wit:

First Lot—Beginning in the western line of Nutt street at a point 119.7 feet Northwardly from the Northern line of Grace street and running thence Northwardly along the Western line of Nutt street 55.75 feet; thence Westwardly and parallel with Grace street 122 feet; thence Southwardly and parallel with Nutt street 55.75 feet; thence Eastwardly and parallel with Grace street 122 feet to the Western line of Nutt street, the point of beginning, same being parts of lots two and three in block 203, according to the official plan of the City of Wilmington, subject, however, to a lease from Worth & Worth, a copartnership, and former owners of said lot, to the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, said lease expiring in the year 1936, and being for an easement or siding at the rear of said lot."

Second Lot—Beginning in the Western line of Nutt street, one hundred and ninety-eight feet northwardly from the northern line of Grace street, and running thence Southwardly along the Western line of Nutt street 22.55 feet to the line of another lot owned by R. A. Wright; thence westwardly and parallel with Grace street one hundred and twenty-two feet; thence Northwardly and parallel with Nutt street, 22.55 feet; thence Eastwardly and parallel with Grace street one hundred and twenty-two (122) feet to the Western line of Nutt street, the beginning point, the same being part of lot No. 3, in block No. 202, according to the official plan of the said City of Wilmington, subject, however, to a lease from Worth & Worth, a copartnership and former owners of said lot to the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, said lease expiring in the year 1934, and being for an easement or siding on the rear end of the said lot.

The two lots will be offered separately and then jointly, and the terms of sale are cash, subject to the approval of the Court.

This 19th day of April, A. D. 1915.

J. O. CARR,
Commissioner.

ap20-30t

THE WEATHER.

United States Department of Agriculture—Weather Bureau.

May 10, 1915.

Meteorological data for the 24 hours ending at 8 P. M. yesterday:

Temperature at 8 A. M., 69 degrees; at 8 P. M., 70 degrees; maximum, 81 degrees; minimum, 67 degrees; mean, 74 degrees.

Rainfall for the day, .06; rainfall for the month, to date, .92 inch.

Stage of water in Cape Fear river at Fayetteville at 8 A. M. yesterday, 14.5 feet and rising slowly.

THE WEATHER.

For North Carolina—Fair Monday, slightly cooler in central portion; Tuesday, fair.

The Port Calendar, May 10, 1915.

Sun rises . . . . . 5:15 A. M.
Sun sets . . . . . 7:02 P. M.
Day's length . . . . . 13 hrs. 47 min.

THE TIDES.

	High water. A.M.	P.M.	Low water. A.M.	P.M.
Wilmington . . .	7:10	7:41	2:07	2:20
Southport . . .	5:16	5:50	11:24	11:53
Masonboro Inl . .	5:05	5:39	11:04	11:33

WEATHER BUREAU REPORTS.

May 9, 1915.

STATIONS:	Weather at 8 P. M.	Temperature: Highest today.	Lowest Last night.	Precipitation at 8 P. M.
Abilene. . .	cldy	70	—	.20
Asheville . .	clear	70	54	.0
Atlanta. . .	clear	76	56	.0
Augusta. . .	clear	80	68	.0
Augusta. . .	clear	80	68	.0
Birmingh. . .	clear	80	54	.0
Boston. . .	clear	78	—	.0
Charleston.	pt cldy	78	68	.20
Charlotte . .	clear	78	68	.20
Charlotte. . .	clear	78	62	.0
Chicago . . .	clear	52	—	.0
Galveston . .	cldy	76	66	.0
Jacksonv . .	pt cldy	74	70	.04
Memphis . .	clear	68	—	.0
Mobile . . .	cldy	82	62	.0
Montgom'y .	clear	82	62	.0
New Orl . .	pt cldy	84	64	.0
New York .	clear	68	—	.02
Oklahoma .	clear	74	—	.0
Palestine . .	cldy	82	62	.0
Pittsburg . .	cldy	54	—	.0
Raleigh. . .	clear	80	64	.0
Savannah. .	cldy	76	68	.46
Shreveport .	cldy	78	—	.0
St. Louis. .	clear	66	—	.0
Washing'n .	clear	76	—	.0

Newbern, May 8.—Just back from Seven Springs, where he has been spending several days in th interest of his health, Senator F. M. Simmons has gone to Jones county, where he will spend several days in looking over his fine plantation at that place. The Senator's visit at Seven Springs presumably did him much good and he appeared in better health upon his return.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, COUNTY of New Hanover.

By virtue and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage made by T. H. McGee, and Mary C. McGee, his wife, to the City and Suburban Building Association, said mortgage deed bearing date of 15th day of November, 1913, and duly recorded in Book No. 74, at page No. 126, Register of Deeds Office of said New Hanover County. Default having been made in the payment of the obligation secured by said mortgage, the undersigned will expose for sale and sell, for cash, at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at 12 o'clock, noon, the 9th day of June, 1915, the following described land, lying and being situate in the State and County aforesaid, Cape Fear Township:

All of lots or farms Number Thirteen (13), Fourteen (14) and Fifteen (15), according to map or survey made by J. A. Pickett for Matt. J. Heyer, which said map or survey is duly recorded in Book 69, at page 698, Public Records of New Hanover County, reference to which is hereby made for a more complete description. Also a strip of land thirty-five (35) feet wide, extending along the entire length of the Northern part of Lot or Farm No. 12, said strip being a part of Farm No. 12, lying South of Farm No. 13, reference being made to same map or survey, as above mentioned.

Dated and published this 8th day of May, 1915.

CITY AND SUBURBAN BUILDING ASSOCIATION,
Mortgagee.

my9 to je9-1mo

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY

The Progressive Railway of the South

Bulletin of Special Round Trip Rates, in Effect From Wilmington.

NASHVILLE, TENN $20.15
On sale June 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 26; July 22, 23 and 26th. Limited returning fifteen days.

NORFOLK, VA. $9.85

PORTSMOUTH, VA. $9.85

NEWPORT NEWS, VA. $9.85
On sale May 17, 18, 19. Limited returning Midnight, June 2nd.

BLACK MOUNTAIN, N. C. $9.80

RIDGECREST, N. C. $9.80
On sale June 3, 4, 14, 15, 24, and 25th, July 1, 2, 6, 7, 15, 16, 22, 23, and 29, August 2, 3, 10, 16, and 24; Limited returning Midnight seventeen days after date of sale.

KNOXVILLE, TENN. $15.60
On sale June 20, 21, 22, 26, 27, July 2, 3, 10, and 17. Limited returning Midnight fifteen days from date of sale.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA. . . . $10.25
On sale June 20 to 28th, inclusive; limited returning midnight fifteen days after date of sale.

ASHLAND, VA. $10.05
On sale June 20 to 28th, inclusive; limited returning midnight fifteen days after date of sale.

WASHINGTON, D. C. $12.55
On sale May 9, 10 and 11th; limited returning midnight, May 23rd.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA. $24.50
On sale May 13, 15, 16. Limited returning Midnight May 23rd.

HOUSTON, TEXAS $41.25
On sale May 6 to 11th, limited returning midnight, May 31st.

RICHMOND, VA. $5.50
On sale May 29 to June 2nd; limited returning Midnight, June 10th; STOPOVERS at any point. Limit extended on tickets until Midnight, June 30th, upon payment of fifty cents.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA. $24.50
On sale June 7, 8 and 9th; limited returning, midnight, June 17th.

For tickets, Pullman reservations, or any information, call 'phone 178, or apply to Agent.

H. E. PLEASANTS,
T. P. A., Wilmington, N. C.
JOHN T. WEST,
D. P. A., Raleigh, N. C.

su-sa-mo-tf

Atlantic Coast Line

"The Standard Railroad of the South."

Bulletin of Special Round Trip Fares.

—from—

WILMINGTON

WASHINGTON, D. C. $12.55
On sale May 9, 10 and 11, limited returning May 23rd.

HOUSTON, TEX $41.25
On sale May 6th to 11th, inclusive, limited, returning May 31st.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA $24.50
On sale May 13, 15 and 16, limited returning May 23rd.

NORFOLK, VA., PORTSMOUTH, VA., NEWPORT NEWS, VA. $9.85
On sale May 17, 18, 19, limited returning June 2nd.

RICHMOND, VA. $5.50
On sale May 29th to June 2nd, inclusive, limited returning June 10th. Stopovers at any point. Limit extended on tickets until Midnight, June 30th, upon payment of fifty cents.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA $24.50
On sale June 7, 8 and 9, limited returning June 17th.

BLACK MOUNTAIN, N. C., RIDGECREST, N. C. $9.80
On sale June 3, 4, 14, 15, 24 and 25; July 1, 2, 6, 7, 15, 16, 22, 23 and 29; August 2, 3, 10, 16 and 24; limited to midnight of seventeenth day following, but not including date of sale, prior to which time return trip must be completed.

NASHVILLE, TENN. $20.15
On sale June 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 26; July 22, 23 and 26; limited to midnight of fifteenth day following, but not including date of sale, prior to which time return trip must be completed.

KNOXVILLE, TENN $15.60
On sale June 20, 21, 22, 26, 27; July 2, 3, 10 and 17; limited returning midnight of fifteenth day, but not including date of sale.

For schedules, reservations and any further information, call 'phone 160, or apply to C. M. ACKER, Ticket Agent of the

ATLANTIC COAST LINE
W. J. CRAIG, Pass. Traf. Mgr.
T. C. WHITE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

TO CHICAGO
ON THE CAROLINA SPECIAL
THROUGH SLEEPING CAR DAILY
VIA
SOUTHERN RAILWAY
Premier Carrier of the South
QUEEN AND CRESCENT ROUTE AND BIG FOUR ROUTE

Southern Railway is now operating through sleeping cars daily on the Carolina Special between Charleston, S. C., and Chicago, Ill., affording excellent connections from and for Eastern North Carolina Points, Goldsboro, Raleigh, Durham, Greensboro and intermediate points, through ASHEVILLE AND THE LAND OF THE SKY.

For Pullman sleeping car reservations, schedules and detailed information, ask any Southern Railway Agent, or write,

O. F. YORK,
Traveling Passenger Agent.
Raleigh, N. C.

Read Star Business Locals.

SUBURBAN SCHEDULE

IN EFFECT MAY 1st, 1915.

Winter Park, Wrightsville, Wrightsville Beach and Intermediate Points.

EAST BOUND: Leave Front and Princess for Winter Park	Leave Front and Princess for Wrightsville	Leave Front and Princess for Beach	WEST BOUND: Leave Winter Park for Wilmington	Leave Wrightsville for Wilmington	Leave Beach for Wilmington
			a 6.26 a.m.	a 6.15 a.m.	
a 6.30 a.m.	a 6.30 p.m.	a 6.30 a.m.	a 7.21 "	a 7.20 "	
			b 7.56 "	b 7.45 "	b 7.35 a.m.
6.50 "	6.50 "	b 6.55 "	a 8.01 "	a 7.50 "	a 7.40 "
a 8.00 "	a 8.00 "		a 8.41 "	a 8.30 "	
8.30 "	8.30 "	8.30 "	9.36 "	9.25 "	9.15 "
			b10.31 "	b10.20 "	
10.00 "	10.00 "	10.00 "	11.06 "	10.55 "	10.45 "
11.30 "	11.30 "	11.30 "	12.36 p.m.	12.25 p.m.	12.15 p.m.
1.10 p.m.	1.10 p.m.	1.10 p.m.	2.01 "	1.50 "	e 1.45 "
2.00 "	2.00 "	2.00 "	3.06 "	2.55 "	2.45 "
2.30 "	2.30 "	2.30 "	3.36 "	3.25 "	3.15 "
3.00 "	3.00 "	3.00 "	4.06 "	3.55 "	3.45 "
3.30 "	3.30 "	3.30 "	4.36 "	4.25 "	4.15 "
4.00 "	4.00 "	4.00 "	5.06 "	4.55 "	4.45 "
4.30 "	4.30 "	4.30 "	5.36 "	5.25 "	5.15 "
5.00 "	5.00 "	5.00 "	6.06 "	5.55 "	5.45 "
5.30 "	5.30 "	5.30 "	6.46 "	6.35 "	6.25 "
6.10 "	6.10 "	6.10 "			
6.40 "	6.40 "	a	7.33 "	7.22 "	7.16 "
7.15 "	7.15 "	7.15 "	8.16 "	8.05 "	7.55 "
8.15 "	8.15 "		8.56 "	8.45 "	
9.15 "	9.15 "	9.15 "	10.21 "	10.10 "	10.00 "
10.15 "	10.15 "		10.56 "	10.45 "	
11.15 "	11.15 "	11.15 "	12.21 "	12.10 "	12.00 "

a—Daily, except Sunday.
b—Sundays only.
e—Leaves from Station 3.

FREIGHT SCHEDULE

(Daily, except Sundays.)

Leave 9th and Orange streets 9.30 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
Freight Depot open from 8.30 to 9.30 A. M. and from 1.00 to 3.30 P. M.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

Arrivals and Departures of Trains at Wilmington. Effective Feb. 18, 1915.

Time Not Guaranteed.

DEPARTURES:	TO AND FROM	ARRIVALS:
No. 90. 8.40 A.M. Monday morning only.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Eastern North Carolina points. Connects at Goldsboro with Southern Railway and Norfolk Southern Railroad.	No. 91. 3.15 A.M. Sunday morning (Saturday night) only.
No. 81. * 9.30 A.M.	Chadbourn, Conway, Florence Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa, Ft. Myers, Columbia and Asheville. Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Columbia, open to receive passengers at Wilmington at and after 10:00 P. M., and may be occupied until 7:00 A. M.	No. 80. *12:45 A.M.
No. 84. 10.15 A.M.	Jacksonville, Newbern and Intermediate stations.	No. 83. ‖ 6.15 P.M.
No. 48. 7.40 A.M.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Washington, connecting at Rocky Mount with New York trains with Pullman Service.	No. 49. * 6.05 P.M.
No. 85. * 6.45 A.M.	Solid train between Wilmington and Mt. Airy, via Fayetteville and Sanford.	No. 82. * 5.05 P.M.
No. 62. * 3.35 P.M.	Jacksonville, Newbern and Intermediate stations.	No. 63. *12.50 P.M.
No. 55. * 5.45 P.M.	Chadbourn, Florence, Augusta, Atlanta and the West. Charleston, Savannah and all Florida Points. Columbia, Asheville and the West. All Steel Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington, Augusta and Atlanta, and between Florence and Columbia.	No. 54. *12.30 P.M.
No. 58. ‖ 6.30 P.M.	Fayetteville and Intermediate stations.	No. 60. ‖10.15 A.M.
No. 42. * 6.45 P.M.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk, Washington and New York. Pullman Broiler, Buffet Sleeping Cars, between Wilmington and Washington, connecting with New York trains; also Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Norfolk.	No. 41. * 9.50 A.M.

* Daily. ‖ Daily except Sunday. ‡ Tuesdays, Thursday and Saturdays.

For folders, reservations, rates of fares, etc., call 'phone 168.

W. J. CRAIG, Passenger Traffic Manager.
T. C. WHITE, General Passenger Agent.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION
San Francisco, California.
VERY LOW ROUND TRIP FARES
VIA
SOUTHERN RAILWAY
Premier Carrier of the South.
DATES OF SALE
March 1st to November 30th, 1915.

Final return limit will be three (3) months from date of sale, not to exceed December 31st, 1915.

Low round trip fares apply as follows:

Raleigh, N. C. $87.95
Durham, N. C. 86.95
Burlington, N. C. 85.25
Chapel Hill, N. C. 86.95
Oxford, N. C. 87.25
Goldsboro, N. C. 90.29
Selma, N. C. 89.35

Fares from all other points on same basis.

Fares for tickets routed one way via Portland, Seattle or Victoria at higher rates.

Stop-overs will be permitted on both going and return trip at any point within limit of ticket.

The Southern Railway can give you choice of several scenic routes from which to select, going one way and returning another; also free side trips are included from several points. Through connections and good train service via Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago and New Orleans. Through Tourist car from Washington, D. C., to San Francisco, daily, via New Orleans andthe Sunset Route.

Let us help you plan your trip, make your Pullman reservations, etc.

For further information, call on any Southern Railway Agent, or write.

O. F. YORK,
Traveling Passenger Agent,
mh29-m,sa-tf Raleigh, N. C.

CLYDE LINE

TO NEW YORK
AND
GEORGETOWN, S. C.

NEew York to Wilmington.

Steamship Navahoe, Friday, May 14th
Steamship Cherokee, Friday, May 21st

Wilmington to Georgetown.

Steamship Cherokee, Monday, May 10th
Steamship Navahoe, Monday, May 17th

Wilmington to New York.

Steamship Cherokee, Saturday, May 15th
Steamship Navahoe, Saturday, May 22nd

Equipped With Wireless.

Through bills of lading and lowest through rates guaranteed to and from all points in North and South Carolina.

CLYDE STEAMSHIP CO.,
C. J. BECKER, Agent.
Wilmington, N. C.
H. G. SMALLBONES,
Commercial Agent,
Wilmington, N. C.

General Offices: Pier 36 N. R., New York

N & W Ry. Norfolk & Western

Quickest and Best Line West and Northwest.

Block System. Rock Ballast. 85-lb Rails.

Schedule in Effect Nov. 22, 1914.

Lv.Norfolk	8:30a.m.	8:00p.m.
Lv.Petersburg	11:00a.m.	10:40p.m.
Lv.Durham	7:00a.m.	5:30p.m.
Lv.Lynchburg	2:45p.m.	2:30a.m.
Ar.Cincinnati	7:20a.m.	6:30a.m.
Ar.Columbus	6:45a.m.	7:00p.m.
Ar.Chicago	5:00p.m.	8:00a.m.
Ar.St. Louis	6:32p.m.	8:30a.m.

Close connections made for Seattle, San Francisco and All Western Points.

Pullman sleeping and parlor cars N. and W. Cafe dining cars. Equipment and service standard of excellence. Blue Ridge and Allegheny mountains crossed at most picturesque parts.

Time tables, descriptive literature and information free. Correspondence invited.

W. B. BEVILL, Pass. Traf. Mgr.
W. C. SAUNDERS, G. P. A., Roanoke, Va.
C. H. BOSLEY, D. P. A., Richmond, Va.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY

EFFECTIVE JANUARY 3rd, 1915.

Trains Leave Wilmington Daily as Follows:

No. 13—4:30 P. M.—For Local stations—Lumberton, Maxton, Laurinburg, Charlotte and Intermediate Points, connecting at Hamlet for Richmond, Washington, New York, Atlanta, Jacksonville, and All Points North and South.

Through Pullman Parlor Car Service Between Wilmington and Charlotte.

No. 19—5:00 A. M.—Local train for Charlotte. Sleeper open at 10:00 P. M.

For detail information and reservations, call on City Ticket Office, Orton Hotel, Wilmington, N. C. 'Phone 178.

E. E. HUNTER, Div. Fr't Ag't, JOHN T. WEST, Div. Pass. Ag't, Wilmington, N. C. . . . gh, N. C.

BALTIMORE & CAROLINA STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Between
Baltimore, Wilmington, Georgetown and Charleston, S. C.

Ships sailing from Baltimore every Friday afternoon 3 o'clock, arriving in Wilmington, Sunday afternoon. Low through rates and other information furnished up

JAPAN'S EMBASSY BREAKS SILENCE

Gives Out Reason for Demands Made Upon China.

IN A LONG STATEMENT

Matter Was Prepared Before Delivery of Ultimatum and Subsequent Acceptance of All Demands by the Chinese.

Washington, May 9.—Silence rigidly maintained by the embassy throughout the course of negotiations over Japan's demands on China was broken tonight by the issuance of a statement prepared by the Tokio foreign office, outlining the Japanese government's reasons for submitting demands at this time and reviewing various stages of the negotiations.

Since this statement was written, Japan has presented an ultimatum resulting in China's acceptance of a revised draft of the demands and the averting of a great crisis in the Far East. As accepted, the draft eliminates or puts aside for future consideration some of the demands most objectionable to China, and it is understood to contain no features which American officials regard as contravening American treaty rights.

"The imperial government have, in the proposals lately presented to the Chinese government," says the Japanese statement, "made it their main object to adjust matters relating to and to meet the new situation created by, the war between Japan and Germany; to strengthen the friendly relations subsisting between Japan and China, and thus to ensure permanent peace in the Orient. They, in formulating these proposals, had taken special care to avoid those which might be deemed to conflict with the principles of territorial integrity, equal opportunity, and the open door, which Japan had occasion, time and again, to declare to the powers.

Regarding Shantung.

"Accordingly, these proposals include, among others, those relating to the disposition of the German rights in the province of Shantung, those relating to the recognition of special position and interests which Japan possesses in South Manchuria and in Eastern Inner Mongolia, those relating to the solution of various questions which for years have been pending between the Japanese and the Chinese governments."

After reciting the text of the original five groups of Japanese proposals, the statement includes an argument to sustain the Japanese claims. Regarding Shantung, it is alleged that China lacks power to prevent Germany from recovering that province and becoming in the future a source of disturbance in the Far East. Therefore, it is asserted that it was natural that Japan, having with great sacrifice driven Germany out of Shantung, should take measures to dispose of her rights there and prevent a recrudescence of German influence there.

Touching Manchuria and also Eastern Inner Mongolia, it is said that Japan's relations there are especially close, geographically and politically, commercially and industrially, and following two successful wars, the predominant position of Japan therein has been recognized both at home and abroad.

The foreign office reproaches China for alleged violation of an understanding with Japan that the conferences were strictly confidential, and for having "made public the Japanese proposals in virous exaggerated forms and endeavor to stir up ill-feeling of the powers against Japan," and "attempting to shake confidence placed in Japan by her allies."

China also is charged with making demands, such as the unconditional retrocession of Kia Chau, and indemnity for the damage caused China by the Japanese military operations.

TRAGIC STORY OF THE LOSS OF THE LUSITANIA IS TOLD

(Continued From Page One)

and the girl took his place. None among the survivors bears as little sign of her terrible experiences as Miss Kaye.

The dragging of the life boats was explained by passengers and members of the crew by the statement that the second torpedo severed several steam pipes from the engines. The Lusitania had been sent full speed ahead when the first torpedo was seen and it was impossible to stop her headway by reversing the engines when the necessity for lowering the boats was realized.

A Remarkable Escape.

The most remarkable escape was that of R. J. Timmis, of Gainesville, Texas, who was returning to England for his yearly visit accompanied by his chum, R. T. Moodie, also of Gainesville. Both men gave their life belts to steerage women just as the Lusitania sank. Timmis, who is a strong swimmer, remained in the water, clinging to various objects, for nearly three hours. Then he was taken in a boat which he still had the strength to assist in rowing.

The boat began picking up from the water all those showing signs of life and the first person rescued was the half-unconscious steerage woman to whom Timmis had given his life belt. Moodie sank when the ship went under, and although he was a good swimmer, he was not seen again. Moodie was all ready to jump when Timmis, who previously had given his belt to a woman, said: "There is a steerage woman here with a six months old baby." Moodie promptly stripped off his life belt, but it seems both he and the woman perished.

Dr. J. T. Houghton, of Troy, N. Y., a survivor, said there was no reason to fear any danger after the first explosion, as it was believed the vessel would be headed for Queenstown and beached if necessary. Just then, said Dr. Houghton ,the liner again was struck ,evidently in a more vital spot, for it began to settle rapidly.

Orders then came from the bridge to lower all boats. Women became panic stricken. People were rushed into the boats, some of which were launched successfully, others not so successfully.

Tells Terrible Story.

G. D. Lane, a youthful but cool-headed second cabin passenger, who was returning to Wales from New York, was in a life boat which capsized.

"I was on the 'B' deck," he said, "when I saw the wake of the torpedo. I rushed to get a life boat, but stopped to help get children on the boat deck.

"The second cabin was a veritable nursery. Many youngsters must have drowned, but I saw one boat get away filled with women and children. When the water reached the deck I saw another life boat with a vacant seat which I took as no one else was in sight. The Lusitania keeled so suddenly our boat was swamped, but we righted her again.

"We witnessed the most horrible scene of human futility it is possible to imagine. When the Lusitania had turned almost over she suddenly plunged bow foremost into the water, leaving her stern high in the air. People on the aft deck were fighting with wild desperation to retain a footing on the almost perpendicular deck while they fell over the slippery stern like crippled flies.

"Their cries and shrieks could be heard above the hiss of escaping steam and the crash of bursting boilers. Then the water mercifully closed over them and the big liner disappeared, leaving scarcely a ripple behind her.

"Twelve life boats were all that were left of our floating home. In a time which could be measured by seconds, swimmers, bodies and wreckage appeared in the space where she went down.

"We were almost exhausted by the work of rescue when taken aboard a trawler. It all seems like a horrible dream."

Captain David Murphy, of the trawler Stormcock, who was first on the scene with a rescue boat, said:

"First of all I gathered in a life boat with 52 persons, most of them women and children, and before I completed my load I had 20 blessed youngsters aboard the old Stormcock. Several of them were without mothers, but all were taken in charge before we reached harbor by kindly women who forgot their sorrows in ministering to others.

"One old lady of 78 years had been in the water over two hours, but was as spry as any one. Several women died aboard my boat and the scenes of grief and suffering became almost unbearable. The little Stormcock brought 150 persons to Queenstown."

Master-at-arms Williams, of the Lusitania, is the produest member of the remnant of the crew, for it was his keen eye which caught the flash of gold braid on Captain Turner's arms when the commander was about to toss up his hands after being in the water two hours and a half.

Hope dies hard in the human heart, and friends and relatives of the missing are running down rumors that several boat loads of survivors have been landed in remote coves on the Irish coast while two schooners which took part in the work are said here to have sailed for Liverpool with a number of rescued aboard.

Thought Attack Impossible.

Although the passengers discussed submarines al lthe way over, few if any, believed the Lusitania would be struck. They referred to the possibility almost with levity.

Mr. Timmis added that the captain told the helmsman and staff captain on the bridge to save themselves, but Captain Turner remained at his post. The staff captain was lost, but the helmsman was saved.

The Munster and Linster Bank of Cork telegraphed United States Consul Frost here in behalf of a New York bank, urging that every effort be made and that no expense be spared in tracing Alfred G. Vanderbilt.

Major F. U. Pearl was saved with two children, but his 12-year-old son lies in a morgue and his fourth son is missing. The bodies of Charles Frohman, Mrs. Mary Brown and Mrs. MacDono were taken in charge by the American consulate last night.

The Cunard Line has a boat patrolling the spot where the liner sank.

At the beginning of the inquest yesterday the coroner spoke at considerable length denouncing the Germans. He said he hoped all victims buried here would be given full military honors.

Injured Are Progressing.

Injured survivors of the Lusitania are reported to be progressing today. Of the volunteer doctors none has been busier than Dr. Howard Fisher, of New York, who are rescued after being in the water three hours.

Dr. Fisher now numbers among his patients Lady Mackworthy, Lady Allan, of Montreal, and Dr. Fisher's sister-in-law, Miss Dorothy Connor, who also is a cousin of Henry L. Stimson, ex-secretary of War of the United States.

Dr. Fisher, a brother of Walter L. Fisher, formerly Secretary of the Interior of the United States, was on his way to Belgium for Red Cross duty. His story follows:

"It is not true that those on board were unconcerned over the possibility of being torpedoed. I took the big liner to save time and also because in case of a floating mine I felt she would have more chance of staying up. But like everybody else aboard I felt sure in case of being torpedoed that we would have time to take to the boats.

"I do not know what case is being made out for the Cunard people, but I cannot say that either discipline or precautions were up to the standard.

No Officer in Sight.

"When I heard the crash I rushed to the port side. No officer was in sight. An effort was being made to lower the boat swinging just opposite the grand entrance. Women, children and men made a mad scramble about this boat, which was smashed against the side, throwing all the occupants into the sea.

"Then a sailor and a passenger launched a second boat, which carried chiefly women and children.

"We then saw our first glimpse of an officer who came along the deck and spoke to Lady Mackworth, Miss Connor and myself who were standing in a group: 'Don't worry, the ship will right itself.' He had hardly moved on before the ship turned sideways and then seemed to plunge head foremost into the sea.

"I came up surrounded by swimmers, dead bodies and wreckage. I got on an upturned yawl, where I found 30 other people, among them Lady Allan, whose collar bone was broken.

"Another passenger on the yawl, a man whose name I did not learn, had his arm hanging by the skin. His injury probably was due to the explosion. This arm was amputated successfully with a butcher knife by an Italian surgeon aboard a tramp steamer which picked me up.

"This tramp was flying the Greek flag, hence the report that a Greek steamer was on the scene. It was midnight before I arrived at a hotel in Queenstown." Speaking with considerable bitterness, Dr. Fisher concluded:

"I do not see how either the Cunard Company or the admiralty can hold themselves free from blame for this tragedy. The authorities allowed a great ship loaded with valuable cargo to proceed through known dangerous waters without a single torpedo boat as a convoy."

Day of the Dead.

This has been a day of the dead in Queenstown. Most of the survivors of the Lusitania left for their homes. No survivors were added to the meager list and the only figures augmented were those of the identified dead. No additional deaths were reported at the hospitals.

Though too late to be of material assistance to their stranded countrymen, Captain William A. Castle and Alexander Miller, the American military attache, arrived here today to confer with the American consul Wesley Frost. They left in an automobile for Kinsale Head to continue their investigation in behalf of their government. Consul Frost has been indefatigable in assisting the American survivors and attending to their wants. All identified American dead have been claimed by the consul, even in cases where no requests from relatives have been received.

The survivors are beginning to recover from their shock and told more coherent stories of their experiences today. They had so little time for observation, however, that none of them can relate more than what happened near them, with the result that little light has been shed on the last moments of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt and other prominent passengers missing.

The stories of lifeboat inadequacy grow. A number of survivors maintain that only five out of the 24 of the boats swung out were launched successfully.

Others assert that a general order for lowering the boats was not given until the second torpedo struck home. Yet all admit that as many passengers as possible obtained seats in the boats launched.

The American survivors have taken no action and have made no protest beyond supplying the American consul with affidavits embodying their experiences. The survivors are divided, roughly into two classes—the first class, those who never believed in a possibility of a tragedy and those who were almost inarticulate with bitter hatred for Germany; the second, those who took the risk with their eyes open and therefore do not expect their country to take drastic action on their account. Perhaps the most prominent of the latter class is Dr. Howard L. Fisher, of Washington, who although condemning the handling of the lifeboats as grossly inefficient, said he knew he was risking his life in the war zone and accepted what had hapepned to him as a matter of course.

"We were warned by the German government," he said, "and I for one do not want any official action by my country."

All express resentful anger that the British admiralty did not send a convoy for the ship.

A Cunard tender returned today from the scene of the disaster. She did not recover any more bodies, as the sea was too rough for picking up bodies.

GAVE WOMAN HIS LIFE BELT

And Lusitania Took Plunge Before Vanderbilt Could Get Another

London, May 9.—Thomas Slidell, of New York, interviewed in London today, said he saw Alfred G. Vanderbilt on the deck of the Lusitania as the vessel was going down.

Mr. Vanderbilt who could not swim was equipped with a life belt, but he gallantly took it off, Mr. Slidell said, and placed it around the body of a young woman. Then he went off to seek another life belt. The ship sank a few seconds later.

Mr. Slidell said he and Herbert Stone, of New York, were sitting in the smoking room by themselves when the first torpedo struck the ship.

Both men intuitively knew what had hapepned and they simultaneously uttered the word "torpedo."

Together they left the room and went on deck, which had acutely tilted. Mr. Stone made for the upper side of the deck while Mr. Slidell moved downward.

This was the last that Mr. Slidell saw of Mr. Stone. Subsequently he asked a number of survivors but could not find any one who had seen Mr. Stone thereafter.

BURIAL OF THE DEAD

Memorial Services Will Be Held in Many Places in England Today.

London, May 9.—A Central News dispatch from Queenstown says that according to the present arrangements for the trial of Lusitania victims, the coffins will be borne from the town hall at 9 o'clock in the morning, but that the funeral procession proper will leave at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for the cemetery. The head of the procession will be formed at the Cunard offices.

A special high mass will be celebrated at St. Coleman's cathedral with the bishop of Cloyne officiating.

Memorial services also will be held wherever it is practicable. A general funerela service will be held at the cemetery over the 139 coffins.

ROOSEVELT EXPRESSES HIMSELF

Declares That Phrase "Strict Accountability" Must Be Lived Up To.

Syracuse, N. Y., May 9.—Theodore Roosevelt tonight gave out the following statement:

"On the night of the day that the disaster occurred, I called the attention of the people to the fact that the sinking of the Lusitania was not only an act of simple piracy, but that it represented piracy accompanied by murder of a vaster scale than any old-time pirate had ever practiced before being hung for his misdeeds.

"I called attention to the fact that this was merely the application on the high seas and at our expense of the principles which when applied on land had produced the innumerable hideous tragedies, that occurred in Belgium and and in Northern France.

"I said that not only our duty to humanity at large but our duty to preserve our own national self-respect demanded instant action on our part, and forbade all delay. I can do little more than reiterate what I thus said. When the German decree established the war zone and of course plainly threatened exactly the tyep of tragedy which has occurred, our government notified Germany that in the event of any such wrong doing at the expense of our citizens, we would hold the German government to a strict accountability.

"The use of this phrase, 'strict accountability' of course must mean and can only mean that action will be taken by us without an hour's unnecessary delay. It was eminently proper to use the exact phrase that was used and having it our own self-respect demands that we forthwith abide by it."

LIFE BOAT SWAMPED.

First One Lowered Filled With Women and Chilren and Was Capsised.

Queenstown, May 9.—The body of Dr. F. S. Pearson, of New York, and Lowell, Mass., was identified in one of the morgues here this evening. It is now regarded as virtually certain that all of the most prominent persons aboard the Lusitania perished.

The liner listed so perilously to starboard after first great inruah of water that all but two boats on the port side were jammed. The first boat launched was almost filled with children, with whom were a few women. It capsized as it struck the water and all were swept away, although two stokers gave their lives in attempting to save some of them.

WIFE OF A. B. GWATHMEY DIES AT FAYETTEVILLE

Was a Sister of Mr. Williams Murchison, of This City.

Deceased Was a Member of One of the Oldest Families of the Upper Cape Fear Section—Interment to Be at Richmond.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Fayetteville, N. C., May 9.—Mrs. Emma Murchison Gwathmey, wife of A. B. Gwathmey, the well known New York cotton broker and a member of the New York Cotton Exchange, died here at 1 o'clock this morning at the home of her sister, Mrs. E. L. Pemberton. Funeral services were held at the residence at 6 o'clock this evening, and the remains will be taken to Richmond, Va., Monday morning in a special car attached to the early train. Interment will be made Monday in Mr. Gwathmey's square in Hollywood cemetery, Richmond.

Mrs. Gwathmey, who was born and reared in Cumberland county, near Fayetteville, was much loved and esteemed here. She was from one of the most prominent families of the upper Cape Fear section, and was a daughter of the late Col. John Murchison. A brave Confederate officer, who was killed in one of the battles in Virginia. She is survived by her husband, one brother, Mr. Williams Murchison, of Wilmington, and two sisters, Mrs. W. J. McDiarmid and Mrs. E. L. Pemberton, both of Fayetteville.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams Murchison and son, John Murchison, Miss Kate Fairley and Mr. and Mrs. Ashley Curtis came to Fayetteville in a special car from Wilmington this morning, and, with the family of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Pemberton, will accompany Mr. Gwathmey with the remains to Richmond in the morning.

DEAD MAY NUMBER FIFTEET HUNDRED

(Continued From Page One)

New York, told of seeing the submarine, of watching the white trail left by the torpedo as it sped toward the Lusitania, and of the bursting of the liner's boilers immediately after she was struck.

Mr. Rankin's statement follows:

"At 12 noon ship began zig zag course off Irish coast. I walked deck till 1. Went lunch twenty minutes. After rear starboard deck at about 2 o'clock ships' time. At exactly 2:10 p. m. one of our group of four sighted submarine, low black ridge about quarter mile starboard bow. Lusitania going slow all morning. Had been blowing fog horn till about 10 a. m. and was still steaming about 15 knots. Torpedo left submarine almost instantly and traveled rapidly toward boat leaving white trail. Struck ship not far from a line below bridge and through boiler room. Explosion tore upward through deck destroying part of forward life boat. The boiler exploded immediately. No second torpedo. Boat listed immediately and began to fill through open ports and hole caused by explosion. Ship sank 2:33 by watch of passenger who jumped sea. Torpedo fired without warning whilst most of passengers were below at food."

THE LIST AT MIDNIGHT.

New York Office Gets Cable From the London Office of the Cunard Line.

New York, May 9.—The Cunard Steamship Company tonight announced the receipt of the following cablegram rfom Liverpool:

"Up to midnight Queenstown advises total number of survivors 764, including 162 passengers and 302 crew.

"One hundred and forty-four bodies recovered, of which 87 identified and 57 unidentified. Identified bodies comprise 65 passengers, 22 crew.

"Number of persons injured: Thirty passengers and 17 crew."

Before giving its latest advices from Liverpool in the number of victims of the Lusitania, the Cunard Company, issued a revised list of survivors.

Nothing definite was received today as to the fate of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt. Cunard officials received advices that ten of the Lusitania's officers, including Captain Turner, were saved and seven lost.

Alf Hayman, general manager of the late Charles Frohman, received a cablegram from Mr. Frohman's London manager, William Lestocq, stating that he had identified the body of Mr. Frohman at Queenstown, had it embalmed and made arrangements to send it to New York on the first available steamer.

Anxiety for the safety of the steamship New York, of American Line, which left here May 1 was allayed tonight by the receipt of advices that the ship arrived at Liverpool and that all was well aboard. The New York flew the American flag.

The safe arrival of the steamship LaTouraine, of the French line, at Bordeaux, Saturday also was reported tonight.

That the Lusitania carried no guns, mounted or unmounted, and no ammunition of any kind, was the substance of a statement made today by Herman Winter, of the Cunard Line. Mr. Winter admitted that the ship had a consignment of cartridges, but insisted that they were for small arms and did not come under the classification of ammunition.

"The United States authorities," he said, "would not permit us to carry ammunition, classified as such by the military authorities, on a passenger liner."

RIOTS AT LIVERPOOL.

German Shops Attacked and Contents Piled in Streets and Burned.

Liverpool, May 9.—Attacks on German shops, which began yesterday were renewed tonight, as a result of fury aroused by the sinking of the Lusitania. Most of the rioters were women, many of them relatives of sailors of the Cunard Line.

Several shops were wrecked and the contents piled in the streets and burned.

Many arrests were made, although so many police have joined the army that the Liverpool force is hardly able to cope with the outbreak.

SECURING AFFIDAVITS.

American Consul at Queenstown Taking Statements from Americans.

Queenstown, May 9. — Wesley Frost, United States consul at Cork, is obtaining affidavits concerning the material facts of the torpedoing of the Lusitania from Miss Jessie Taft Smith, of Braceville, Ohio; Dr. Howard Fisher, of New York, and Robert Rankin, of New York.

These survivors will cable to the State Department at Washington about 300 words each.

OFFICIAL REPORT IS MADE.

American Consul Says Little Likelihood of More Bodies Being Found.

Washington, May 9. — American Consul Frost, at Cork, sent the following cable to the State Department tonight:

"Please assume that persons not listed either as survivors or identified dead are missing and almost certainly dead. No news of Vanderbilt, Stone, Shields, Myers, Klein, Hubbard, Forman, nor of their bodies.

"Add following to list of survivors:

"May Maycock, Viola Henderson, Huntley Henderson, Mary Barrett, J. Lehmann, Mrs. Erhart, Mrs. Pye, Mrs. Sam Sharp, Kitty McDonnell.

"Some of these may be Canadian.

"The name of C. J. Broderick is added to the list of identified dead.

"Rough weather has prevented recovering of bodies."

MOTHER AND THREE CHILDREN DROWNED AT JACKSONVILLE.

Automobile Ran Off of Boat—Machine Left in Gear Said to Be Cause.

Jacksonville, Fla., May 9.—Mrs. O. P. Johnson, wife of a physician of this city, and her three small children were drowned in St. John's river here tonight when an automobile in which they were seated ran overboard from a ferry boat. Mrs. J. H. Bland and her two daughters, who also were in the machine, and Dr. Johnson, who was knocked overboard while cranking the car was rescued.

The party was returning her from South Jacksonville. Hhe machine had been left in gear, it was said, and when the engine started it jumped forward. The physician was hurled into the water and the machine which was near the end of the boat, followed almost instantly.

The body of one of the Johnson children was found later but those of Mrs. Johnson and the other two children had not been located up to a late hour tonight.

In Kansas the wheat conditions are said to be excellent, but, contrary to expectations, there has been a decrease in the acreage. An estimate places the area seeded to wheat at 8,870,000 acres, about 2 or 3 per cent. less than in 1914. Planting oats is said to have been delayed by wet ground.

Business Locals

Advertisements inserted under this head, One Cent per word for each insertion, but no advertisement taken for less than 25c. Additional words more than 25, One Cent per word. Unless the advertiser has a regular account, all advertisements under this head are STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE, the amount being too small to warrant a charge. The Star will send without charge a Western Union Messenger to any address in the city, for advertisements in this department, upon request by 'phone to No. 51. Messengers will also call for telegrams for the Western Union Telegraph Company, or for notes or small packages to be delivered anywhere in the city. No charge for collecting the telegrams, or advertisements for the Star, but a small charge for Strictly Messenger Service. Telephone subscribers may at any time telephone their telegrams and bills will be rendered to suit the sender, daily, weekly or monthly. For this service, call "Western Union," but for advertisements always call the Star office, No. 51. Advertisements cannot be taken over the telephone—but upon request messenger will be dispatched to any part of the city for them. Contract advertising inserted "till forbid" will be discontinued only on written notice from the advertiser.

ONE OR TWO CONNECTING ROOMS, for rent unfurnished, in very desirable location. Newly papered and painted. Use of bath. Might furnish for desirable parties. Address "W. J. N.," care Star. my7-tf

EXTRAORDINARY OFFER IN SEVEN room apartment, good location; modern conveniences, for rent to October 1st; 611 Dock street. Apply C. B. Newcomb, care Einstein Bros.; 'phone 286. my7-7t*

FOR SALE — 82 ACRES GOOD FARM land, 25 acres cleared. Tenement house and other buildings. Part clay soil and part light loam. Two miles from Rooks' Station, Pender county. Price reasonable. For further information, address "X. L.," Rooks, N. C. my7-7t*

AFTER EATING ALL THOSE GOOD things for supper Mrs. A. asked: "I'll bet you don't know where I bought those good things," exclaimed Mrs. A. "I am sure you bought them at May Brothers' Delicatessen, because they have the best of everything." 'Phone 1322 for more. 130 Market street. May Brothers. my6-tf

ACCOUNT OF LEAVING CITY, WILL sell at a sacrifice, furniture and entire contents of parlor and bed room. Apply Paul M. Comes, No. 60 Carolina Apartment. my6-7t

TYPEWRITERS, RENT, SALE, EXchange. Remington made machines. Remington, Smith Premier, Monarch, Visible, $3.00 per month. Three months, $7.50. Factory rebuilt machines $22.50 to $65, guaranteed. Remington Junior, new, $50. Remington Typewriter Company, 17 Princess street, Wilmington, N. C. ma 5, 8-2t

NOTICE—IF YOU NEED A REFRIGErator, porch swing or office desk, save the dealer's profit and buy from the manufacturers. The Southern Desk Company, Hickory, N. C., Box 836. ma 9-30t*

THE RURAL BUILDING AND LOAN Association will open the 29th series Saturday, June 5th, 1915. You can subscribe for stock now. This Association is run strictly for the benefit of its stockholders. R. C. DeRosset, president; James Owen Reilly, secretary and treasurer. ma 9-7t

REMOVAL NOTICE — ON AND AFter May 10th, we will be located at 206 Princess street, Pythian Building. Roger Moore's Sons & Co. my9-2t

TWO NOTARIES PUBLIC, ALWAYS AT your service; will go anywhere. Harriss Typewriting & Adv. Co. mh1-m,w,f-tf

IF YOU WANT TO WRITE IT RIGHT, let us write it. Expert typewriting, stenographic and notary work. Multigraphing and printing. Harriss. mh1-m,w,f-tf

Atlantic Trust and Banking Co.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

"A light purse is a heavy curse."
The desirability of a substantial bank account needs no argument.
The way to build up one is by SYSTEMATIC SAVING.
Add a little every pay-day. We add 4 per cent.

The Bank at Front and Market Streets

THE NEW MURCHISON BANK BUILDING
The Last Word in Office Building Construction and Service
ELEVATORS WITH SAFETY AND SPEED AND SERVICE.
Get an office high up, where the breezes blow. There are good locations yet to be had. Be comfortable in your office quarters this summer. It will cost you no more than where you now are. Look over our building directory, see the class of tenants already in the building. If you want a spick and span office in the best building in the Middle South, drop in to see the Renting Agent in Room No. 316, and he will show you what a real office building is like.

KODAKS
Insist upon the dependable film,
Eastman's non-curling, autographic are the best
We have them.
Send us your mail orders.
The low rates in the local, first and second zones, is a decided inducement for you to send us your orders both
for Kodak goods, and Books and Stationery.
C. W. YATES & CO.
Wilmington, N. C.

NITRATE SODA
37,200 lbs. Nitrate Soda.
Also Standard Top Dressers.
Send us your orders for the above, and also our celebrated Ammoniated Goods.
All orders receive our careful and prompt attention.
Cooper Guano Company
WILMINGTON, N. C.

HIGH & LENNON
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
113 S. Second St., Wilmington, N. C.
COUNTRY PRODUCE
—A SPECIALTY—
Quick Sales and Prompt Returns

WANTED—TO MAKE YOUR RUBBER stamps and do your job printing. Stamps made and delivered same day order is received. Phone 220. Legwin Printing Co. Ap. 27 1-m

FLOUR, HAY AND GRAIN—CAR-LOT shipments. American distributors Imported Tungsten Electric Lamps, burns three times longer; gives six times more light; saves 70 per cent in current consumption over the old style carbon lamp. Ask for prices. Correspondence solicited. J. G. Sizer Co., Richmond, Va. ap 3-44t*

IF YOU WANT BLOCK WOOD AT $3.00 one load, or $1.00 three loads, send your cart to Angola Lumber Co.'s Mill. J. N. Bryant. ap 18-tf

BY ORDER OF THE PUBLISHERS — Beginning with issue dated March 7th, the price of the Hearst's Sunday American will be 5 cents per copy. Gordon Brothers; 'Phone 745. mh4-tf

WANTED — TO BUY, PINE LOGS, delivered by rail or water to Angola Lumber Company's mill. J. N. Bryant. mh22-tf

GOING OR COMING, SEE UNCLE Charles for a good suit case or trunk. No. 6 South Front street. Phone No. 642. ap 8-tf

N. C. MADE SCREEN DOORS FOR Sale—Manufactured from best material, nicely varnished and finished. Average sizes $12.00 per dozen. Also O. G. 5 panel pine doors, average size, $13.50 per dozen. Sash and blinds, best quality, at low prices. J. H. Peirce Mfg. Co., Warsaw, N. C. ap22-1mo*

AVOID THE RISK OF MOTHS AND insects destroying your furs, rugs and woolens during the summer by placing them on cold storage in our modern reenforced concrete building. Absolutely fire proof. Notify us and our wagon will call. Phone 221, Independent Ice Co. ap 17-tf

WANTED—BURNED OUT MOTORS, generators and transformers, to repair. Charlotte Electric Repair Co., Charlotte, N. C. ma 5-9t*

PIANO PLAYER, ALMOST NEW, FOR sale at a sacrifice. Part cash, balance on easy terms; 39 rolls of music and cabinet. Address Box 132. my9-3t*

TWO ROOMS IN DESIRABLE NEIGHborhood, within block of postoffice, for rent. First floor, separate front porch, connecting bath. Unfurnished. Address "E. K. G.," care The Star. ap30-tf